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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1806. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1806.
Feb.	°	°	°		
26	47	50	39	30,12	fair
27	43	50	36	29,80	fair & wind
28	34	43	34	30,10	fair & ditto
M. 1	35	42	35	,15	cloudy
2	45	50	46	,20	cloudy
3	46	54	36	29,92	fhowery
4	37	44	34	30,35	fair
5	34	40	32	,36	fair
6	32	37	32	,38	fair
7	35	47	42	,30	cloudy
8	40	44	40	,14	cloudy
9	42	43	32	29,56	rain
10	32	37	32	28,90	fnow
11	32	36	28	29,10	cloudy
12	26	30	26	28,98	fnow
13	25	36	33	29,35	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1806.
Mar.	°	°	°		
14	37	48	32	29,02	rain
15	32	42	33	,51	fair
16	36	36	34	,30	rain
17	36	37	35	,25	rain
18	36	46	39	,35	fhowery
19	39	46	40	,31	cloudy
20	40	47	41	,42	cloudy
21	40	52	46	,80	fair
22	42	54	44	,85	cloudy
23	46	57	49	,72	cloudy
24	49	54	47	,68	cloudy
25	47	52	47	,60	rain
26	45	45	46	,65	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 22, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	72	6	41	5	30	1	31	8	42	0
Surrey	72	4	38	0	30	0	31	0	40	8
Hertford	66	6	41	0	32	10	27	10	38	6
Bedford	65	7	00	0	30	4	24	6	38	9
Huntingd.	62	4	00	0	29	4	24	4	28	7
Northam.	69	0	47	3	30	4	23	10	44	6
Rutland	68	0	00	0	31	0	21	9	34	6
Leiceſter	73	9	42	4	32	7	23	10	41	5
Nottingh.	78	4	46	6	35	10	25	6	42	8
Derby	76	10	00	0	38	10	28	4	46	10
Stafford	80	7	00	0	37	10	25	5	48	19
Salop	79	7	52	8	38	9	25	10	00	0
Hereford	81	6	51	2	36	6	24	8	39	1
Worceſt.	81	8	00	0	35	5	28	4	43	5
Warwick	79	5	00	0	34	11	28	6	45	9
Wilts	74	4	00	0	31	2	27	8	51	8
Berks	74	0	00	0	27	11	28	6	40	4
Oxford	74	6	00	0	30	1	28	0	40	8
Bucks	70	4	00	0	30	5	26	4	43	0
Brecon	87	11	57	7	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	84	4	00	0	42	9	22	2	00	0
Radnor	86	1	00	0	38	6	22	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74	3	44	10	34	8	25	7	40	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

57	11	34	2	00	0	28	8	22	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	69	6	36	0	30	3	33	8	38	9
Kent	68	0	35	0	31	3	34	3	37	0
Suſſex	70	10	00	0	31	0	37	0	00	0
Suffolk	63	3	38	7	28	10	27	5	30	0
Cambrid.	63	2	00	0	27	7	19	10	39	9
Norfolk	64	2	40	0	25	9	23	1	30	3
Lincoln	66	0	40	10	31	0	21	0	35	2
York	64	7	46	9	30	1	22	7	36	10
Weſtmor.	74	9	57	0	38	10	28	2	00	0
Durham	66	11	00	0	38	2	23	10	00	0
Northum.	62	11	42	10	30	8	26	0	40	0
Cumberl.	71	5	52	3	37	0	24	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	74	9	57	0	38	10	28	2	00	0
Lancaſter	75	6	00	0	44	6	27	10	41	0
Cheſter	72	9	00	0	43	4	25	11	47	0
Flint	78	0	00	0	46	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	77	9	00	0	47	6	21	3	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	77	4	00	0	38	4	19	6	00	0
Merionet.	81	1	00	0	44	0	25	2	00	0
Cardigan	85	5	00	0	34	11	16	0	00	0
Pembroke	63	2	00	0	33	2	19	4	00	0
Carmarth.	77	4	00	0	38	2	17	4	00	0
Glamorg.	76	8	00	0	39	9	21	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	83	2	00	0	35	2	28	7	49	0
Somerſet	79	7	00	0	33	0	25	10	00	0
Monmo.	84	6	00	0	35	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	81	0	00	0	34	7	25	0	00	0
Cornwall	78	0	00	0	33	2	24	0	00	0
Dorſet	74	9	00	0	28	6	20	9	48	0
Hants	72	0	00	0	28	10	21	10	38	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	68	4	40	1	30	9	26	9	32	9
2	64	8	38	7	28	5	24	11	29	3
3	64	2	40	6	25	9	23	1	30	5
4	63	11	40	10	29	9	21	5	34	8
5	64	9	42	10	32	6	25	6	40	0
6	72	9	53	10	37	5	26	9	40	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	74	7	44	10	43	11	27	2	44	0
8	78	7	44	10	43	11	22	0	44	10
9	76	2	44	10	36	4	18	5	40	9
10	81	10	44	10	34	5	27	3	49	8
11	79	7	44	10	33	9	24	5	40	5
12	72	1	44	10	28	9	21	4	41	6

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
For MARCH, 1806.

The Natural Hiſtory of TOBACCO, Nicotiana Tabacum. *Deſcribing, the different Uſes to which it is applied; its native Place of Growth; Introduction into Europe, and from thence into this Country;* Botanical Deſcription, *and Method of cultivating it in England.*

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, March 3.*

I HAVE deſcribed ſo many different uſes to which TOBACCO may be applied, both for ornament and advantage, beſides the three ways of ſmoaking, chewing, and ſnuff, that I think moſt perſons who have a garden will be induced to cultivate ſome, as it is attended with ſo little expence or trouble. The ſeed alſo is very cheap, and may be procured of moſt nurſery-men.

Yours, &c. RICHARD WESTON.

TOBACCO is employed for ſo many different uſes, that no perſon poſſeſſed of a garden, but will find both pleaſure and profit in the cultivation of it, eſpecially as it is now at ſuch a high price; and this will anſwer the ſame end as the foreign, for moſt purpoſes, and conſiderably cheaper.

Uſes to which it may be applied.

To induce perſons to cultivate it, I ſhall point out to whom it will be beneficial, and the various uſes to which it may be applied.

1. To Floriſts, for two elegant annual plants to decorate the borders of the flower-garden; or, on account of their height, to fill up vacant places in the ſhrubberies; or, when put into pots, they will be very ornamental in the green-houſe, during the winter.

2. Kitchen-gardeners would in a few days loſe their crops of melons, if not immediately fumigated with tobacco ſmoak, when attacked by the red ſpider; and it is uſeful to deſtroy the black flies on cucumbers in frames.

3. Fruit-gardeners. When peach and nectarine trees have their leaves curled up, and the ſhoots covered with ſmother-flies; or the cherry-trees have the ends of the ſhoots infeſted with the black dolphin fly; canvaſs, pack-ſheets, or doubled mats, nailed before them, and frequently fumigated under them, will deſtroy theſe inſects.

4. Forcing-gardeners, who raiſe roſes, and kidney-beans in ſtoves, can ſoon deſtroy the green flies which cover the ſtalks and buds of roſes, and the inſects which appear like a mildew on kidney-beans, by the aſſiſtance of the fumigating bellows.

5. Nurſery-men. When the young ſhoots of ſtandard cherry-trees, or any other trees, are covered with black dolphin flies, an infuſion is made with the leaves and ſtalks of tobacco; a quantity is put into an earthen pan, or ſmall oblong wooden trough: one perſon holds this up, whilſt another gently bends the top of each tree, and lets the branches remain about a minute in the liquor, which deſtroys them.

6. Graziers, when their ſheep are infected with the ſcab, find relief from making a ſheep-water with an infuſion of the leaves and ſtalks.—Moles, when only a few hills are at firſt obſerved, may probably be ſoon driven out of the ground, by fumigating their holes; but this I have not yet tried.

7. Herb Tobacco is alſo greatly improved by having ſome of the leaves, when dried, cut with a pair of ſciſſars, and mixed with the herbs in any quantity you may think proper, according to the ſtrength you require, and ſave you the expence of buying Tobacco.

The herbs generally uſed for this purpoſe are Coltſ-foot, and Wood Betony leaves; the leaves and flowers of Lavender, Roſemary, Thyme, and ſome others of the like nature.

Native

Native Place of Growth; Introduction into Europe, and from thence into this Country, with a Chronological Table.

Tobacco is a native of various places in the Weſt-Indies, where there are many different ſpecies and varieties of it.

1490. It was firſt obſerved in the Iſland of St. Domingo.

1520. Uſed by the Spaniards at Yucatan.

1560. It was firſt brought into Europe from the Iſland of Tobago.

1584, or 1585. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into England, from Virginia, when a proclamation was iſſued againſt the uſe of it.

1614. The Star-chamber ordered the duty to be 6s. 10d. a pound.

The cultivation was prohibited by Charles II.

1684. An act paſſed laying a duty on the importation.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.

Nicotiana Tabacum.

Linnæus's Genera of Plants, No. 248. claſs 5. five males. Order, 1. one female. Corol, funnel-form with border plaited.
Stamens, inclined. Stigma, end nicked.
Capſule, two-valved, two-celled.

The name of *Nicotiana* was given to it in honour of M. Nicot, who introduced it to the Queen of Portugal.

The name of *Tobacco* ſeems to have been derived from Tobago, from whence it was brought into Europe, by changing the g, into two c's; as *bacco*, inſtead of *bago*.

The following ſpecies are deſcribed in Linnæus's Syſtem of Vegetables:

1. *Tabacum*, - - - - 1. Roſe-coloured flowered Virginian Tobacco.
2. Narrow-leaved Virginian.
Leaves lance-egged, ſeſſile, decurrent, from two to three feet long, twelve to eighteen inches broad.
Flowers acute, roſe-coloured.
Leaves of the other much narrower.
Stem from 4 to 6 or 7 feet high, according to the ground,

2. ——— *fruticoſa*, Shrubby.
Leaves lanced, ſubpetioled.
Stem claſping, flowers acute.
Stem ſhrub-growing.

3. ——— *paniculata*, Panicled.
Leaves petioled, hearted moſt entire.
Flowers panicled, obtuſe, clubbed.

4. ——— *urens*, - - Stinging.
Leaves hearted, notched.
Racemes recurvate.
Stem hiſpid itchy.

5. ——— *glutinoſa*, - Glutinous.
Leaves petioled, hearted moſt entire.
Flowers racemed, one-ranked ſomewhat grinning.

6. ——— *puſilla*, - Feeble.
Radical leaves oblong-oval.
Flowers racemed, acute.

7. ——— *ruſtica*, - Ruſtic, or Engliſh Tobacco.
Leaves petioled, egg'd moſt entire, roundiſh and hoary.
Flowers obtuſe, pale yellow, or brimſtone colour.

Although this is called Engliſh Tobacco, it is not indigenous here; and from its being deſcribed in ſome antient authors, it was probably the firſt ſpecies introduced here; and is now ſo inured to this climate, that if ſuffered to ſeed, you will have plenty of plants the following ſpring.

Dale informs us, that it agrees in quality with the *Hyoſcyamus*, or Henbane; and is often ſubſtituted in our markets for the true Tobacco.

Botanical Deſcription, by WILLIAM MERRICK, *Surgeon, New Family Herbal.*

1. Root (*Radix*), - - annual, long, and fibrous.
2. Stem (*Caulis*), - - robuſt, round, hairy, branched, two or three feet high.

3. Leaves

3. Leaves *(Folia)*, - - numerous, very large, of an oblong form, painted at the end, entire at the ſides, of a duſky green colour, and clammy to the touch.
4. Flowers *(Flores)*, - numerous, large, and of a reddiſh colour; they terminate the ſtem and branches, and make a pretty appearance at a diſtance.
5. Flower-cup *(Calyx)*, divided into five ſhort ſegments.
6. Bloſſoms, *(Petala)*, a ſingle funnel-ſhaped petal, the tube of which exceeds the cup in length, and the border is notched at the end and plaited.
7. Chives *(Stamina)*, - five, awl-ſhaped, and terminated by oblong tips.
8. Pointal *(Stigma)*, - the ſeed-bud egg-ſhaped, the ſhaft thread-ſhaped, and the ſummit notched at the end.
9. Seed-veſſel *(Pericarpium)*, an egg-ſhaped capſule, marked with a ſmall hollow line on each ſide, and divided within into two cells.
10. Seeds *(Semina)*, - numerous, ſmall, and of a roundiſh figure.

Method of cultivating Roſe coloured Virginian *Tobacco in* England.

The ſeed is ſo very ſmall, that it is neceſſary to mix it with ſome fine earth, to prevent your ſowing it too thick.

Sow it very thin, on a gentle hot-bed, in March or April, or on a warm border of rich earth in April; and if you cover it with a hand-glaſs the better.

Thin the plants in the ſeed-bed, pulling up the weak ones, and leave each plant at an inch or two aſunder.

When they have ſix or eight leaves, and the weather is mild in May or June, and inclinable to rain, plant them out.

Prepare the ground ſome time before, which ſhould be a good loam, mixed with rotten dung, and digged very well.

It ſhould be planted in rows, three feet aſunder, and each plant two feet and a half diſtant from each other.

If your plants be not ſown on a hot-bed, and it is ſo late as June, or July, before they can be planted out; then two-feet rows will be ſufficient, and the plants only 18 inches aſunder.

If dry weather follows the planting, they will require watering a few times.

When any weeds appear, hoe the ground, and draw the earth upon the ſtem; but leave it in the ſhape of a baſon, to retain the rain.

When the plants have eight or ten large leaves, pinch off the tops, and leave only ſix or eight, according to the ſtrength of the plants, which your own judgment will readily inform you; but leave a few for ſeed. In a little time, ſome young ſhoots will appear at each joint; theſe muſt be conſtantly pinched off, in order to throw the whole vigour of the plant into thoſe few leaves.

In Auguſt or September, according to the ſtrength of the plants, the leaves will be fit to be gathered, which ſhould be done in a morning, as ſoon as they are dry, but not in the middle of the day.

Tye them in ſmall bunches about ſix or eight leaves in each, and hang them on ſtrings to dry gently in a room; but not againſt the walls, for there they would be ſoon mouldy.

When quite dry, take them down, and put them into ſome earthen jars or pipkins, (firſt cutting off the ſtalks, and part of the ribs of the leaves) with boards or wooden trenchers upon it, and ſomething heavy to preſs it down cloſe; but many perſons, by attempting to ſweat it, have ſpoiled it.

When you uſe it, cut it in ſhreds with a pair of ſciſſars, or chopping-knife *.

Let it be kept in a cool place, but not ſo damp as to make it mouldy.

Preſerve the ſtalks for putting into water, and the ribs of the leaves, which will be found uſeful for many purpoſes, as deſtroying inſects, making ſheep-water, &c.

Method of cultivating the pale yellow-flowered, or Engliſh *Tobacco.*

Although this is much hardier than the other, the beſt method is to get it forward by either ſowing it on a hot-bed, or warm border in April, and tre at it in the ſame manner as the other; but, as neither the leaves are ſo large, nor the ſtems ſo tall as the other, they may be planted rather cloſer together.

R. W.

Mr. Urban, *March 6.*

If the enquirer after the Trumpet for the Deaf, p. 104, will apply to the maker, named *George*, near Bedford-ſtreet, Holborn, he will ſee the utility of the apparatus. J. Jennings.

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* If you do not regard a little expence, and would have the flavour of the foreign Virginian; to every pound of the leaves, add two or four ounces of ſuch ſort of foreign as you prefer; and ſpread that amongſt it, when you put it into the jar.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

I WISH, through the medium of your extenſively-circulated Magazine, to promulgate a caution materially affecting your country readers, and others who are in the habit of attending *Fairs* and *Races*, either for the purpoſe of buſineſs or pleaſure. It is a fact too notorious to be diſputed, that there are at this period in the Metropolis conſiderably more than *five hundred notorious characters*, who ſupport themſelves in every extravagance and debauchery, by picking pockets. Theſe ſyſtematic Plunderers, ſome of whom keep their Bankers, and poſſeſs conſiderable property in the Funds, go their circuit round the Kingdom with the greateſt regularity; and it is ſeriouſly to be lamented, that there is not a Race or a Fair of the leaſt celebrity, which is not infeſted by theſe ſucceſsful profeſſors of the light-fingered art, who attend for no other purpoſe than to commit depredations. Of courſe it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that all perſons who frequent ſuch places, ſhould be very much on their guard if they wiſh to preſerve their property; as the claſs of Thieves denounced are aſtoniſhingly expert in effecting their marauding deſigns, and generally elude ſuſpicion by invariably exhibiting a very genteel appearance. I hope this caution will have ſome effect in expoſing ſuch iniquitous practices.

The EO-table proprietors, who run about the country, are generally connected with theſe plunderers; and Magiſtrates would do well to ſuppreſs entirely this ſpecies of low and illegal gambling. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

AS I frequently obſerve very uſeful diſcoveries communicated by your correſpondents; it may probably anſwer a beneficial purpoſe to inquire whether there is in practice any preventative for the diſeaſe in young beaſts called the *Irons* (or rather *High-run*, from the fulneſs of the blood-veſſels). The loſs is very conſiderable to all large farmers who rear their own ſtock; what then muſt this be to the country at large? I have tried the uſual means of *Seaton's Lamb Drinks*, &c.; but my ſtirks (as in that ſtate they are generally attacked) do not eſcape better than thoſe of my neighbours. I truſt that ſome of your correſpondents may have been more ſucceſsful.

I have lately given the ſtirks a lump of chalk to lick at, thinking the ſharp acid of their ſtomach (which prevails apparently in them more than any other young animal) may prevent that ſtate of body which inclines theſe ſo much to the above-mentioned diſeaſe; but have practiſed it too recently for any concluſion to be as yet formed.

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

I BEG to refer your correſpondent Phoſphorus, vol. LXXV. p. 1004, to the Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXVII. and to the laſt volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica, p. 917, art. "Writing," for a method of reſtoring decayed writings.

I can recommend to him the following receipt for making Ink, which I know has been made uſe of by a gentleman in the Law for nearly half a century.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING DURABLE INK.

To 3 quarts of water add 3 pints of white-wine vinegar; 15 oz. of blue galls ſlightly bruiſed; let theſe ſtand near a fire 6 days; then put in 6 oz. of green copperas, and 7 oz. of gum-arabic finely pounded; permit the whole to remain near a fire 6 days more, and be frequently ſtirred up; ſtrain the liquor through a fine cloth, and bottle it up for uſe. P. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

I SEND you a quotation which may illuſtrate and confirm the opinion entertained by many, that much of the ſtrange prejudice againſt Vaccine Inoculation has ariſen from the unfortunate name of *Cow Pox*, under which it was firſt introduced.

The paſſage is from Michaelis's "Diſſertation on the Influence of Opinions on Language, and of Language on Opinions;" which gained a prize from the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1759, and was tranſlated into Engliſh about 10 years afterwards.

Being to ſhew that the names given to things often tend to create love or hatred of them, as repreſenting them good or evil; and that thus language has a ſtriking influence on opinions: the author ſays,

"The Inoculation of the Small Pox is an expreſſion quite indifferent, only deſcriptive of the operation, without raiſing any prejudice for or againſt it. Had this inſertion been called the *Turkiſh* or *Tartarian Small Pox*, from the countries where it

it had its origin, it would certainly have met with much greater oppoſition, ſo as, perhaps, not to have got footing; and, on the other hand, had it been named *a ſtratagem againſt the Small Pox*, or ſome ſuch alluring appellation, it would not be ſo exclaimed againſt; at leaſt not be looked on as a crime. In a word, were Inoculation ſtiled *the Preſerver of Beauty*, as, if I miſtake not, the Circaſſians call the Small Pox *the Enemy of Beauty*, opinions would be divided; the Fair Sex would cry up Inoculation, while gloomy Moraliſts loaded it with invectives."

Yours, &c. NORA.

***This Correſpondent's remarks on the accenting of *Trafalgar* is right; but the Poets have been uniform in writing it *Trafilgar*.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

ON a flat ſtone, near the South entrance of Halford Church, co. Warwick, is this inſcription:

"Here lieth interred the body of Ann Halford, late wife and relict of William Halford of this pariſh, gent.; one of the dau'rs of Matthew Holbech, of Meriden, in this county, eſq. by his wife Elizabeth, dau'r of John Anthony of London, merchant, deſcended from the antient family of the Anthonys, of Ar..eſtone, in the county of Devon. She departed this life the 28th day of May, 1729, in the 46th year of her age.

A woman truly amiable in all thoſe virtues and endowments of the mind, which are the peculiar glory and ornament of her ſex."

The word, two letters of which are nearly obliterated, appears to have been *Artleſtone*. If any Correſpondent would point out in what part of the county Artleſtone is ſituated, and give information reſpecting the arms of this antient family, or the anceſtors and deſcendants of it, the information will be thankfully received, By

Yours, &c. PHOSPHORUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

IN your vol. LXXV. p. 791, Mr. Neild (the benevolent inſpector of priſons) gives ſome ſhort account of the town of Ripon, and deſcribes the church as ornamented with *three lofty ſpires*. I was delighted to hear this, and reſolved to ſee the effect of theſe ſpires upon that curious building, the firſt time I ſhould be at Harrowgate; But I looke l in vain: and, on enquiry, was told that the church had been *without ſpires for more than* 100 *years*; that they had been blown down, and that the pariſh had not been able to rebuild them;—more 's the pity!

Z. p. 1106, referring to p. 711, muſt be under a groſs miſtake reſpecting *Fountains Abbey*; as muſt your Mentor, p. 1110, in what he ſays concerning the church-yard at Ripon.

Since writing the above, I have accidentally ſeen Mr. Daye's Excurſion through Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire, which has much to recommend it:—But he too, following the miſtakes of preceding Touriſts, ſtates that theſe *ſaid ſpires* were removed in 1797. When Mr. Neild looks next for them, he is recommended to look into Dogdale; where indeed they may be found, in one of Hollar's prints. EBOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

IT might be well for mankind if all controverſies in Politicks and Religion could be as eaſily ſettled as that between your ſeveral Correſpondents with reſpect to the *Workhouſe at Norwich*. It is juſt the ſtory of the Cameleon and the two men who differed about its colour. One declared that the animal was black, the other maintained that it was white; and both on the teſtimony of their own eyes. The fact was, that they ſaw it at different times; and, as the creature had the faculty of varying its colour, both were right. This ſeems to be exactly the caſe with the preſent diſputants. Mr. *Neild* ſaw the workhouſe in its black, or filthy ſtate: when Mr. *Gurney* viewed it, the colour was changed, and he repreſents it as almoſt white. The colour was changed, probably, in conſequence of Mr. Neild's obſervations; and this affords a preſumptive proof that the Guardians of the Workhouſe were not averſe to advice and reformation. The evidence given by both theſe gentlemen may therefore be conſiſtent with truth. That Overſeers of the Poor are too apt to be negligent in their office, is an opinion generally received, and often repeated; but, whether the mode of reprehenſion adopted by the monthly report of Mr. Neild's obſervations is the propereſt means of effecting a reform, may reaſonably admit of ſome doubt. Reformation is not, in general, beſt accompliſhed by reproachful inſinuations; and how far Mr. Neild can reconcile it to his own feelings, as a man of humanity,

manity, to hold up to public penance, men who are probably useful and respectable in their private stations, without waiting to know the effects which his advice and communications might produce, is for himself to determine. A friend of the human race whose desire was to administer Justice impartially to the rich, as well as the poor, would surely let the warning voice of admonition have time to effect its purpose, before the anathema of public censure was issued. Mr. Neild himself affords; in p. 123, an evident proof that his animadversions are *sometimes too precipitate*. He had said, in his account of Durham gaol, that "there must be great arrears due from the legacy of Dr. Hartwell, as it is several years since any person in this gaol received the benefit. This mode of expression insinuates that there must have been some neglect, if not a misapplication, of the fund by the trustees, whom he states to be the Mayor and Corporation of Durham. It now appears that the Bishop of St. David's has given him more correct information; and it is found that the Mayor and Corporation of Durham are *not the trustees*, but the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral; and that the objects of the Trust have *not* been neglected, nor the funds misapplied, nor are *any arrears due*. Would it not have been better if Mr. Neild had deferred this charge till he had obtained the correct intelligence which was wanted? May it without offence be submitted to him, whether a mature digest of these monthly reports in a separate publication would not more completely answer the ends of humanity, and indeed of justice, than such minute and hasty details from his memorandum-books?

The number of ingenious writers who have exercised their pens on the properest mode of relieving the helpless poor, is a sufficient proof that it is a subject of great difficulty; and it may yet be doubted whether the establishment of Workhouses at all is a public benefit. If left to the management of interested persons, the consequences will, in the usual course of things, be prejudicial to the distressed objects; and it is to be feared that those in a higher sphere frequently undertake the office without being aware how much of their time and attention would be requisite to discharge it conscientiously. It may besides be observed, that the management of a small number of paupers may be much more vigilantly conducted than that of a large workhouse in a manufacturing town, where the Poor are very numerous. It is commendable to excite compassion for the sufferings of the *Poor*; but it should not be forgotten that justice is due to the *Rich*; and that we are commanded, in judgment, to respect the person of neither *.

AUDITOR.

*** It is with some regret that we have requested our benevolent Correspondents Dr. *Lettsom* and Mr. *Neild* to suspend their Remarks on Prisons for the present month; as it is within our knowledge that their former Letters have produced incalculable good. In corroboration, we take the liberty of adding, for the present, a short extract from a letter of Mr. Neild on that subject:

"My friend Dr. LETTSOM may recline on his pillow with peace and with pleasure; for I can assure him that there has been more reform in Prisons, both in respect to the severities exercised there — ventilation and cleanliness — morality and religious attentions—in the short space of two years, than I have been able to effect in the 33 preceding. To what shall I attribute this but the fear of exposure in those forcible appeals which he has periodically honoured me with? I feel that they should likewise be introduced in another form, "a separate publication," or a "State of Prisons." I was afraid publicly to announce this intention, well knowing that, like danger at a distance, it would be lightly feared, and at best serve only for reference; the perusal would be too great an interruption to gaiety; but introduced into your Miscellany, it is in the choice of the possessor to read it or not. That they are read, and that they have caused many to *visit prisons* who never saw more than the *outside* of one before, I have the most demonstrative proofs. Though some of your Correspondents may be disgusted with repetition; yet I am sure there are those in the highest ranks of society and philanthropy who are equally pleased.

Yours, &c. JAMES NEILD."

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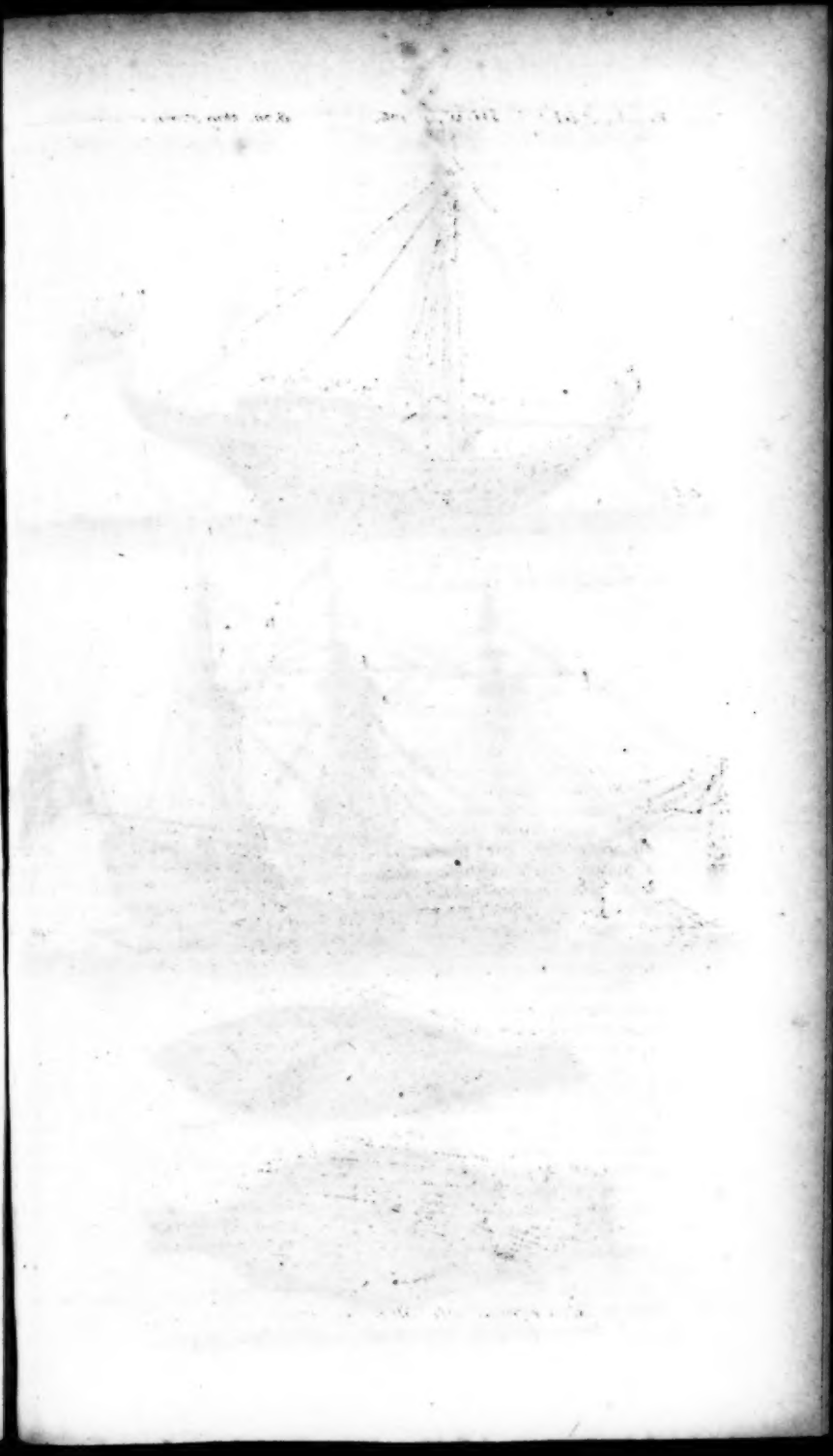
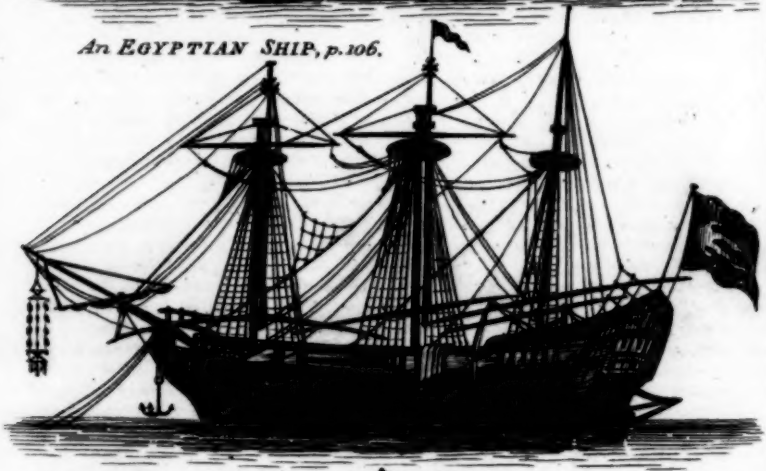
* Exod. xxiii. 3; Lev. xix. 15.



An ARABIAN DOW, p. 106.

Gent. Mag. March 1806. Pl. I. p. 201.

An EGYPTIAN SHIP, p. 106.



Fishes among the Shoals at JEDDA, p. 201.

ORIGINAL JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *into the* RED SEA, *in the* SWIFT *Sloop of War*, 1795. *(See Plate I.)*

(Continued from page 107.*)*

WHEN we had repaired the damages which our ſhips ſuffered at Mocha, we enjoyed a long ſeaſon of eaſe; an indulgence, however, of which we afterwards repented; for ſailors unemployed, like ſtagnant waters, are in great danger of corruption. Their neceſſities have entangled them in a profeſſion made up of dangers and hardſhips; and they can only be reconciled to its endurance by the hurry of a laborious life, with intervals of eaſe too ſhort for reflection, and therefore enjoyed, leave them to reflect, and they forget the comforts which they have, in thinking of thoſe which they have not; this begets diſcontent, their hardſhips appear grievous, they diſcover each other's ſentiments, and thus gathering confidence, murmur and diſobey. This conduct alarms the officers, who ſtrive to ſuppreſs it by a ſeverer diſcipline: but there is in every ſhip of war many who have been emptied into the navy from gaols, or ſent to ſea to avoid them. By the efforts of theſe wretches (indolent in every thing but miſchief) the ſailors are too often incited to mutiny. We afterwards felt this effect of idleneſs, at a time when nothing but the dread of a ſurrounding fleet kept the men from open violence.

We now indulged in the recreations of angling, ſailing, and ſhooting. In a ſultry evening we betook ourſelves to the water, and many who could not ſwim were ſuſtained by ropes till they accompliſhed it, ſo that very few remained ignorant of this uſeful art, in which the Arabs are ſo expert, that they dive in ſearch of fiſh, which they ſeize with wonderful dexterity; and in queſt of the pearl oyſters they remain under water a great length of time. Fiſh were plenty; but we had very indifferent ſucceſs, owing to the cheſſer beds of coral every where ſcattered among the ſandy ſhoals, which made great havoc with the nets; we feaſted, however, unexpectedly upon ſeveral fine turtle, which our fiſhermen ſtumbled upon in theſe attempts. We were generally obliged, from the heat of the weather, to ſleep upon deck in the open air, taking care to riſe before day-break to avoid the morning dews, which are very heavy in this country, and ſupply the entire want of rain. If in ſpite of this inconvenience we ſtill ſlept, we awoke at ſun-riſe by the clamours of the religious, as they ſummoned the people to early prayers from the minarets of their moſques. Water is carried into the town upon camel's backs in leather ſkins, and by this means our boats received it to ſupply the ſhip, and we found it better than the water of Mocha. The town is often very dirty and offenſive; the better ſort of ſhops are kept by Turkiſh merchants; where, alone, many articles of luxury and convenience may be purchaſed: the market is generally well ſtocked with the ſame fruits which we found at Mocha, beſides a few pines of indifferent flavour. The flies and muſkettoes are allured here in ſuch hoſts, that the women are continually occupied in fanning them away: the coffee-houſes are very numerous, where the inhabitants drink unadulterated coffee ſerved in ſmall cups, which are incloſed in others to prevent inconvenience from the heat of the liquor; meanwhile they recline upon wicker ſofas, and ſmoke opium through pipes compoſed of reeds.

Our departure was retarded ſeveral days by the Viſier, who refuſed, on ſome pretence of tribute, to part with the Nabob's Vakeel, or Envoy, till, after repeated applications, we threatened to burn all the Arab ſhips in the harbour, and to fire upon the town; and we actually took meaſures to this effect, having ſeized two or three veſſels, when our demand was at length complied with.

Juſt before we ſet ſail, the Circaſſian ladies for the Nabob arrived at Jedda, and were conveyed to the Succeſs galley veiled, and attended by many eunuchs, ſo that we were not feaſted with a ſight of theſe beautiful damſels.

We next ſhifted our ſituation ſo as to have the paſſage out of the harbour open before us, to profit by the firſt favourable wind; and in the narrow entrances we placed buoys with grapnels, to point out the clear road to ſea; but an Arabian veſſel which left the harbour during the night carried them all off, ſo that in the morning we found it neceſſary to provide a pilot, and the three ſhips ſailed together the next day. When we got into the midſt of the rocks, this pilot, who was a native Arab,

Arab, either through ignorance or design, conducted the ship with some force against a great cluster of coral, and in the confusion which this adventure created, leaped into the sea, and made the best of his way to shore; but the rock proved so soft, that no damage of consequence ensued. When we had disentangled ourselves from these obstructions, we shaped our course for Mocha, and, having the advantage of a fresh breeze, we fumigated the ship; this is performed by burning some moistened gunpowder between decks, and then closing the hatches (every body being on deck); which presently fills the ship with a thick sulphureous vapour, drying the inner parts, and destroying the insects; by this means we greatly thinned our ordinary suite of flies and musketoes, which were become very troublesome.

The wind favoured our return, and within a week we reached Mocha, where the captain of the Success galley purchased some fine Arabian horses for the Nabob. During our short stay we were visited by a plague of locusts, which flew from the land in such swarms, that the ship was covered with them. These rapacious insects, which in times of scarcity are eaten by the Arabs, proceed at certain seasons in such millions over the most fertile parts of Egypt and Arabia, as sometimes to darken the air with their numbers: wherever they alight, the harvest is utterly destroyed; and famine follows in their track, till they arrive at the Red Sea or the Persian Gulph, in whose waters they usually perish.

We had a prosperous voyage across the Indian Ocean to the Malabar coast of India, being accompanied by the North-west monsoon. At Bombay we received intelligence of a war with Holland, and that we might share in the capture of the Dutch settlements. The ship was docked and refitted with the utmost dispatch, so that we were presently enabled to proceed to Madras: here Admiral Rainier was busy in equipping an armament against the Moluccas, and we prepared to accompany him. The Nabob's ships had arrived before us. Alas! the fair ladies in the Success galley came too late to allure the frigid energies of the old Nabob; he had just taken his flight to Paradise, leaving these earthly Houries for the consolation of his son. E. C.

4

THE PROJECTOR. N° LV.

"Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitiâ."
Hor.

IT has been sometimes a question with me, whether the long space which intervenes between my lucubrations be an advantage, or a detriment to me. On the one hand it appears, that if I commit any mistake, a month must elapse before I can correct it, or offer any apology; and the same time must intervene between the conclusion and the beginning of any subject which it has been found necessary to extend through two papers. On the other hand, however, it may be hoped, that if I have committed an offence in one paper, it stands a chance of being pardoned before I begin another; and if I am guilty of that greatest of all offences in persons of my profession, namely, repetition of the same thoughts, the reader has a suitable time allowed him to forget both the original and the copy.

I have been led to consider this state of the question, from being told by a correspondent, that, in many of my lucubrations, I have repeated sentiments on the shortness and uncertainty of time, the necessity of employing it usefully, and the crime and folly of wasting it; which, my correspondent adds, are either the same in substance, or bear a very close resemblance to each other.

This, however, is what I certainly wish to avoid, because I am told that such subjects will not in general bear repetition; that it is quite enough to be once told what one ought to do; but the same thing often repeated is no longer information, but downright teazing, which it is impossible to suffer with any share of patience. I must, therefore, take the liberty to advance in my own behalf, that it is not always easy to avoid the repetition of a favourite thought; that every man has some thoughts which he peculiarly cherishes, either because they are his own, or because he has proved them by experience, or for some other reason; and, in a word, that what occurs so commonly in conversation cannot, it is hoped, give so very much offence in writing. But, lest this apology should not be thought sufficient, I will beg leave, as a supplement, to observe, that in all cases where we have reason to think a sentiment of importance has

been

been forgot, there can be no very great harm, and I hope, no very great offence, in repeating it.

With respect to the shortness and uncertainty of time, I am not aware that I have said too much, and still less that I have exhausted the subject. I have, however, more than once given hints that I am not so strenuous a believer in the shortness and uncertainty of time, as not to allow that something may be said on the other side of the question. I am not such a bigot to old opinions as not to allow, that if we were to judge from observation only of men and manners, there is very good reason to think that the time of most people is so far from being short and uncertain, that it may be considered as the longest and best secured of all their possessions. If the use made of any article, and the character it bears, be a fair criterion of its value and importance, I do not see how we can draw any other conclusion from the practice or sentiments of those whose time, they tell us, hangs heavy on their hands, and who employ it, if they can be said to employ it all, as if it were to have no end.

Taking, then, for granted, that its length is intolerable, while its duration is certain, is it not surprizing that the ingenious part of mankind, amidst all their contrivances and improvements, have done so little to remedy an evil which is the general cause of complaint? That something has been done, cannot be denied; but when we consider that a day consists of twenty-four hours, and a year of three hundred and sixty-five such long days, I would ask, for how much of this tedious space have we provided employments that can render the burthen of life tolerable?

Some years ago, the world stood a chance of being completely *revolutionized*, as it was called, by a combination of ingenious gentlemen, who honoured each other by the name of philosophers. They began their work with very ardent hopes, and certainly at one time with some prospect of success; and if they could have secured common sense, or common honesty (not to speak of religion or morals) on their side, I know not how far they might ere now have advanced. Why they proceeded no farther, and what circumstances occurred to consign them and their philosophy to oblivion and contempt, I need not recapitulate. I introduce the subject, however, with a view to the *principles*, as some humorously called them, of one of these philosophers, of our own nation, who was so confident in the execution of their grand plan, that he (very clearly, I doubt not) foresaw the time approaching when mankind would not only be delivered from such plagues as government, laws, religion, trade and commerce, but even be exempt from the vulgar obligation to fall asleep once in every twenty-four hours. By this the length of our days would, in many cases, have been doubled, and the most restless amongst us would receive an addition of at least one third. But this was not enough, although some, who complain that time, in the ordinary way, hangs heavy on their hands, will probably think it was bad enough. Our ingenious philosopher went a step farther, and foresaw that when we had got rid of sleep, we might also free ourselves from the necessity of dying and being buried out of sight.

Now, while our philosopher might discover no other inconveniences attending these alterations, than the injury done to the makers of featherbeds, and the worshipful company of undertakers, (although some insinuated that his principles were hostile to physicians and apothecaries,) it occurred to me that any attempt to carry his system into practice would become exceedingly unpopular to the proprietors of time. It is surely consistent with even superficial reasoning, that if we cannot get rid of the smaller portion of an article, we shall find yet more difficulty in disposing of the greater; and if time hangs heavy on the hands of those who have not perhaps above forty or fifty years in their disposal, what would be the ease with those who had many centuries, and were likewise, according to our philosopher's plan, deprived of government, laws, religion, commerce, relationship, and the ties of natural affection? These latter, I should have mentioned, were also among the obsolete prejudices to be abolished, had the scheme taken place; but when I have once stated what a vast burthen of *time* this ingenious gentleman was about to impose upon mankind, I need say no more to account for the general dislike shewn to his labours, and the contempt with which they are now remembered.

It

It was, indeed, a very great error, in the formation of this deſign, that while the contriver was writing away ſleep and death, and all the other articles which employ either mind or body, he never once ſuggeſted, or even ſeems to have thought, in what way his everlaſting population was to be diverted, how they were to ſpend their time, when day and night were aboliſhed, and when all mankind were to arrive at ſuch a ſtate of perfection, that the terms *ſuperior* and *inferior* were no longer fit to be uſed. It was this error, however, which proved fatal to the ſcheme with that claſs who have already more time than they know what to do with, and who, fond as they are of novelties, will certainly never thank any man for increaſing their ſtock of tediouſneſs.

After having got rid of the dread of this grand ſcheme, one would have thought that they who find time longer and more certain than the reſt of the world, would have contrived ſome additional means to remedy the evil; but very little, as already obſerved, has yet been propoſed, or carried into effect; which, for a nation ſo humane as to provide hoſpitals, aſylums, and remedies for almoſt every kind of diſtreſs, is ſomewhat ſingular. The few noſtrums which our anceſtors employed, ſuch as ſleep, and cards, are ſtill in uſe; and although they do not adminiſter a cure adequate to the length and violence of the diſeaſe, they muſt be allowed, in certain caſes, to alleviate the paroxyſms, and render time ſomewhat more tolerable.

Moraliſts, however, who are of a very different way of thinking in ſuch matters, and are perpetually talking, as my correſpondent accuſes me, of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of time, ſeem to conſider all the accuſtomed ſchemes for the conſumption of time as deluſive, or, at beſt, as anſwering a very partial purpoſe. And beſides this, which perhaps contains more truth than thoſe who complain of time will be ready to allow, they proceed to more violent lengths, and venture to aſk how thoſe perſons who complain that time hangs heavy on their hands, think they ſhall be employed in eternity?

The effect of putting this queſtion has, I know, been very perplexing, becauſe it has generally been put to thoſe who never beſtowed a thought upon the matter, and who were conſequently very poorly furniſhed with the means of anſwering. The philoſopher abovementioned could have, no doubt, afforded a ſatisfactory ſolution, upon his principles; but, as all men are not philoſophers, and as there is in this country, and, perhaps, in ſome others, a current report that the preſent life will be followed by one of much longer duration, it is certainly of ſome conſequence to aſk how thoſe perſons who find the preſent ſo extremely tedious, will be able to bear one of much greater length.

This queſtion is important upon another account. Among other prejudices of education which thoſe who complain of the length of time have got rid of, we may rank the old opinion that the future life is of two kinds, one of happineſs and the other of unhappineſs. Now, as with theſe perſons the latter has been entirely diſcarded, as monſtrous, unnatural, and inhuman, and as it ſeems to be agreed upon that what ſome people call heaven is the only future ſtate, it would be deſirable, if only as a matter of mere curioſity, to know what ſort of place, or ſtate, that is.

It may ſeem extraordinary that a point of this importance has not been ſettled long ago, and with ſome people, I believe, this is partly the caſe; but with thoſe who are the ſubject of this lucubration, I cannot find that there are any clear ideas entertained, nor do I know of any individuals who have formed an opinion, or any general meeting that has been called to reſolve the doubts of thoſe who are principally concerned. There ſeems a very great and unaccountable neglect in this, and ſomething that militates againſt their own doctrine: for, if their time be ſo very long, and if they have ſo few means to employ it, how comes it, that, an hour or two now and then cannot be devoted to a queſtion ſo important?

I am the more anxious to ſuggeſt to them the expediency of taking this queſtion into conſideration, becauſe I am certain that, if they will favour me with their thoughts on the ſubject, I ſhall be enabled to enliven my lucubrations with very different notions of heaven and heavenly happineſs than any of the moſt profound of our Divines have ever conceived. And, indeed, after having ſuggeſted this, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be favoured with

a very extenſive correſpondence, compoſed of a moſt ſtriking variety of ſentiments; and, that my correſpondents may have ſome general direction as a guide, I would farther ſuggeſt, that they would review their preſent purſuits in ſuch a manner as to inquire whether they would wiſh to be ſo employed to all eternity. They can, in this way, be at no loſs, to frame ſuch a heaven as will ſuit their purpoſes, and will be thus far conſiſtent, as to be a mere continuation of their engagements upon earth; whereas their preſent notions, as far as I have been able to gather them, are ſcarcely reconcileable to common ſenſe; for how can any man ſuppoſe that he ſhall appear with advantage in a new ſituation or a new character, about neither of which he has ever beſtowed one moment's thought?

This propoſition, I hope, will not be called unreaſonable. I am driving no very hard bargain with my future correſpondents. If they are for a ſtate of perpetual bliſs, I only want to know of what nature they expect this bliſs to be, whether they are now providing for it, or whether they have already begun it. While I allow that their time is inſufferably long, and that there are few means of employing it within their inclination, I only wiſh to know whether they depend upon means of the ſame ſort to enable them to bear up againſt a length of time longer than can be counted. If they, however, inſtead of giving information, ſhall ſend me letters requeſting advice, they will impoſe upon me the neceſſity of uſing more plain language than that to which I have been accuſtomed; and I ſhall at the ſame time refuſe even that to any perſon who does not make a full diſcloſure of the remedies which he, or ſhe, may at preſent be uſing to leſſen the burthen of time. If they conſult me with a view to receive new opinions, or partial opinions, I muſt tell them I have no ſuch opinions to offer: I cannot make a new heaven and new earth, but I may, to prevent unneceſſary application, conclude with informing them, that a heaven made out of ſuch materials as are in common uſe here, would not coincide with the more rational opinions of the learned, and that although my correſpondents may have formed no higher notion of heaven than as a place where a good deal of time muſt be ſpent, I am not prepared to ſay that it will be ſpent in many of the employments which we try for that purpoſe on earth. I have no authority to ſay that there are any public amuſements there, any card-tables, routs, operas or auctions, race-grounds, or ſtables; but I have the very beſt authority for aſſerting, that the time uſually conſumed on theſe, muſt be employed in ſome other way.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AS you have uſually been prompt in announcing the proceedings of the Royal Humane Society; it may give ſome pleaſure to your readers, if you lay before them the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Directors of that excellent Inſtitution, for adjudicating prizes to eſſays, diſſertations, models, &c. for the preſervation of the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners, which was held laſt Monday; the Rev. Dr. GREGORY in the chair.

"THE full object of the Society's appeal to the publick not having been accompliſhed; but many ingenious communications having been ſubmitted to this meeting; it was reſolved unanimouſly:

I. That a Silver Medal be preſented to Abraham Boſquet, eſq. Mr. Morris, and Mr. Robſon; and that a pecuniary bounty be preſented to L. S. G.

II. That the thanks of the Directors be preſented to John Barber, Rev. J. Cory, T. D. Foſbrook, John Bentley, A. F. Albion, W. H. Malliſon, and Lieut.-col. Maſon, for their kind communications reſpecting the preſervation of the lives of mariners.

III. That, for the better-expediting the means of preſerving life in caſes of ſhipwreck and of foundering at ſea, it be recommended to maſters of ſhips and mariners, to keep caſks, puncheons, or hogſheads, always in order, to be in readineſs, in caſes of danger, to form a kind of life-boat; which can eaſily be effected, by having a keel always ready, with a diſcretional quantity of pig-ballaſt to keep the caſks, &c. from rolling; to which may be attached ſpars, ſtudſail-booms, &c.—To this may be added a top-gallant ſail, or what the mariner may think moſt proper, in order to make way, if neceſſary; and, if time will permit, ſomething by way of ſteerage, and alſo ſtowage of proviſions and water. The publick, or thoſe concerned, are requeſted to in-

ſpect

peſt a model, which may be ſeen at No. 8, Spital Square, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

IV. That the Model, by way of Life-boat, be produced at the Anniverſary, on the 15th of next April.

Yours, &c. ISLINGTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

I BEG leave to note to B. I. B. LXXV. 1110, that Honey Dews (as he calls them) are nothing more than a diſeaſe in the tree or plant, occaſioned by a checked perſpiration, from a ſudden change in the weather, from a cold North-eaſt wind; and particularly laſt ſpring, which ſcarce any fruit-tree eſcaped, except the apricots, which I never ſaw blighted, unleſs by lightning. And this diſeaſe bred animalculæ as the warm weather in May increaſed. The oldeſt man living never knew ſo much blight, particularly in the currant tree, as laſt ſpring; and all fruit was kept back a month from its uſual time of ripening. FIDELIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

THE Rev. John Baxter Pike, p. 33, it is believed, had a regular education and ordination among the Proteſtant Diſſenters of the Preſbyterian denomination, but ſeceded from this to a chapel of his own down an alley by the Savoy; and after publiſhing a volume of ſermons, commenced ſchoolmaſter, and adverti[illegible] propoſals for a quarto Hiſtory of Middleſex, by the ſtyle of A. M. ſubſcriptions for which were taken in by the author at Ponder's-end, Middleſex. About three years after he was a ſchoolmaſter and D. D. at Chinkford; whence he tranſferred himſelf to Brigadier-hill, by Enfield-chace ſide, as inſtructor of young ladies in geography and *belles lettres*, in a ſeminary kept by his wife.

About 10 years after, in 1799, Benjamin Kingbury, ſuppoſed another Diſſenting miniſter, made a trial of the faſcinating powers of creative *art*, to which the County of Middleſex is indebted for the greater part of its intereſt; "being a county, which though it does not exhibit for *grandeur* and *ſublimity* of nature, preſents to the charmed eye of the beholder, the moſt laviſh diſplay of elegance and beauty." This "deſcription" was offered in a pocket volume for 4s. by the author in Mitre-court, Fleet-ſtreet, No. 3, or by any of the friends who circulated his bill. This ended nearly like the foregoing. ***.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I SEND you a copy of the inſcription on the monument of Biſhop Ellis, (father of the late Lord Mendip*) in Chriſt Church, Dublin. On a marble tablet are inſcribed the names and ages of the Biſhop's children. On the right hand is a buſt of the Biſhop; on the left, one of his lady. Under the Biſhop's buſt is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of the Right Rev. Welbore Ellis, deſcended from an antient family of Kiddal Hall, in Yorkſhire; preferred to the Biſhoprick of Kildare, and Deanery of Chriſt Church, September 22, 1705, tranſlated to that of Meath, March 13, 1731, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Counſellors. He died January 1, 1733, and was buried in this church. His only ſurviving ſon, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, cauſed this monument to be erected."

Under the buſt of Mrs. Ellis, is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of Diana Ellis, daughter of Sir John Briſcoe, of Boughton, in Northamptonſhire, and of Amberly Caſtle, in Suſſex, knight, and of Lady Anne, only daughter of Nicholas Earl of Banbury, by the daughter of Mountjoy, Earl of Newport; married to Dr. Welbore Ellis, July 20, 1706, by whom ſhe had many children, the names of which are on the adjacent tablet. Died in January 1739, and was buried in this church. Her only ſurviving ſon, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, cauſed this monument to be erected." BIOGRAPHICUS.

* The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (only ſurviving ſon of the Biſhop of Meath) was created an Engliſh Peer, Auguſt 13, 1794, by the title of Lord Mendip, with remainder, in failure of iſſue male, to his great nephews, Henry Lord Viſcount Clifden, the Honourable and Reverend John Ellis Agar, and the Honourable Charles Bagnal Agar; and in failure of their iſſue male, remainder to his nephew, Charles Earl of Normanton (then Lord Somerton) and Archbiſhop of Dublin. Lord Mendip died February 5, 1802, and was ſucceeded in the Engliſh Barony of Mendip by Henry Viſcount Clifden. Any of your correſpondents would much oblige me by favouring me with the pedigree of the Ellis family; which (according to the inſcription) came from Kiddal Hall, in Yorkſhire.

Mr

Mr. URBAN, *Portugal-ſtreet, March* 15.

I HAVE obſerved in your Miſcellany a deſcription of the Areka or Betel nut, by Mr. Hutchinſon, who ſeems to have enlarged and dwelt conſiderably upon moſt of the properties of this vegetable; yet it appears ſingular, that he has omitted to give the nature of Pawns, which I ſhall here deſcribe. Mr. Hutchinſon has, beſides, made a moſt palpable error in regard to the Betel leaf, which he obſerves is ſoporific, and, from the intoxicating qualities it poſſeſſes, is a favourite of the natives. How Mr. Hutchinſon could have fallen into ſuch a manifeſt error I cannot determine, ſince he ſeems to have travelled over great part of India. He likewiſe aſcribes a very conſiderable odour to the Areka, which belongs to the Betel. As to its dentrifical qualities I do not combat, but, on the contrary, moſt willingly ſubmit to every encomium that can be alledged on its behalf, ſince I have both witneſſed and experienced ſeveral facts of the very efficacious powers of this nut, in preſerving and improving the teeth; and I readily believe, there is nothing that can any way equal, much leſs ſurpaſs, the incomparable qualities of the Areka. The delightful fragrance of the Betel is moſt grateful to the ſenſe, but it is neither intoxicating nor ſoporific. In the Pawns the lower claſs uſe Tobacco, Opium, &c. from which circumſtance it may not be improbable Mr. Hutchinſon might have conſidered the Betel cauſing drowſineſs, a miſtake not unfrequently made. The Areka, when gathered, is folded in two or three leaves of the Betel or Pawn, with the Chunam or Lime, made from calcined ſhells, which Lime extracts a moſt beautiful red from the Areka nut. The higher claſſes mix ſeveral aromatic ingredients into the Chunam, which is rendered into a paſte, and the Areka being cut into ſmall pieces by an inſtrument on purpoſe, is compounded together, and thus compriſes a real Suneta Pawn, ſo much eſtimated in Indoſtan. The Natives appropriate gardens on purpoſe for the growth of the Betel, and attend their culture with the utmoſt care, guarding them from the heat of the ſun, which at times is exceſſive. The medicinal virtues of eating Pawns is to correct acidity and promote digeſtion, for which purpoſe they are conſiderably inferior to our own remedies, and conſequently can be of no uſe, could the ingredients be cultivated here. The mode they purſue in China and Indoſtan with the Areka, is to calcine it gradually until it burns black in the center, and afterwards it is reduced into a fine powder, and is unqueſtionably the beſt dentrifice that can be uſed; at all events it is the moſt ſafe and innocent.

The Areka will afford a very permanent ink, when freſh, by parboiling it; and alum will ſecure it from being evaneſcent.

I expect to obtain a ſketch of this plant, when I will ſend it you with notes. RICHARD WINSTANLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

IN your volume for 1803, p. 228, col. ii. two contemporary Academics of the ſame names were diſcriminated by an attentive obſerver, who ſeemed to ſuſpect that they might poſſibly be conſidered as the ſame individual. Such moſt aſſuredly has been the caſe with the biſhops John Thomas, in the laſt century; two of whom are, in p. 80 of your volume for 1784, confounded by a correſpondent, who was at the ſame time aware that "the circumſtance of there having been *three* biſhops of the ſame names, ſo near the ſame time, will be very likely to create confuſion, as two of them were biſhops of Saliſbury." From the ſubſequent page 741, col. ii. it appears, that the preacher noticed in p. 80, was not the ſame perſon who is there mentioned as chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Hamburgh, and who became Biſhop of St. Aſaph in Nov. 1743; of Lincoln in January 1744; and of Saliſbury in November 1761. The preacher there noticed became Biſhop of Peterborough in Auguſt 1747; of Saliſbury in June 1757; and of Wincheſter in May 1761. The death of the former is regiſtered in your Obituary of 1766, p. 343, col. i. and that of the latter in 1781, p. 242, col. ii. The *third* biſhop of the ſame names was promoted to the ſee of Rocheſter, in November 1774; and occurs in your Obituary of 1793, p. 868. Two other Divines of an earlier period have occaſioned ſome perplexity, which may eaſily be removed by the following ſtatement: In the catalogue of the Oxford Graduates, two perſons of the name of Roger Altham appear to have lived at the ſame period, and to have been both ſtudents, though not both canons, of Chriſt Church; one of them

them occurs M. A. April 29, 1675; B. D. June 22, 1689; D. D. June 26, 1694; and the other M. A. July 9, 1684; B. D. June 23, 1694; D. D. November 27, 1701. The *ſenior* of them, according to Browne Willis, ["Cathedrals," ii. 4to. pp. 466, 1] ſucceeded the celebrated Dr. Pocock, 1691, in the ſixth ſtall, which he was obliged to quit 1697, on account of "diſqualification about oaths:" but in 1703 he "became reſtored to his ſtall, and the Hebrew profeſſorſhip," which he retained till his death, on Auguſt 15, 1714. He was buried in the Cathedral; and the "inſcription on his grave-ſtone" is printed by Willis and Gutch; [A. Wood's "Colleges and Halls," p. 501] the latter of whom deſcribes the *junior* Roger Altham as "Rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, London; Vicar of Latton, in Eſſex; Prebendary of St. Paul's; and Archdeacon of Middleſex." [A. Wood's "Annals," ii. 875.] Theſe two divines are erroneouſly deſcribed as one and the ſame perſon, in Biſhop Atterbury's "Epiſtolary Correſpondence," &c. V. 254; where a "Latin epitaph intended for" one of them is referred to, which is not to be found in the *firſt* edition of this truly-intereſting publication; an enlarged edition of which was reviewed in your volume for 1800, p. 657. As a purchaſer of the *firſt* edition, the liberal Editor will permit me to ſuggeſt the propriety of reprinting, for the uſe of the poſſeſſors of ſuch *firſt* editions, whatever additions have been made to the ſecond*. The fifth volume, conſiſting of articles not inſerted in the former edition in four volumes, may be had ſeparately; but in all its numerous references to the former volumes, it unfortunately directs the reader to the laſt edition only; ſo that it requires more than common perſeverance to find out any of the paſſages in the *firſt* edition, which are connected with the "Illuſtrations, Additions, and Corrections," ſubjoined to this fifth volume. *Verbum ſapienti.* The *ſenior* Altham does not appear as an author. To the *junior* the whole of what occurs in p. 254 of the ſaid volume, after "1691" in line four, to the end of line antepenult. ſeems to belong excluſively. A curious anecdote of him, as Chaplain of the Biſhop of London, is given by A. Wood, in "Athen. Oxon." ii. 1000. *He* was Proctor of the Univerſity in 1693; as the *ſenior* was in 1682.

A few further remarks on Biſhop Atterbury's *fifth* volume ſhall now be added:

P. 20. The miſtake, mentioned in the note, is corrected in the late edition of the catalogue of Oxford Graduates, which occaſioned ſome correſpondence in your volume for 1802, pp. 4—6; 132, 3; 219; 224, col. 2.

P. 194, l. 19. Who can be intended by *Miceus* as a model of Horace?

P. 254, l. 8. The imperfect date here may be ſupplied from your volume for 1795; where in p. 760, col. 2, we are told, that Dr. Iſham was ſucceeded in this rectory by Roger Altham, D. D. 1701. From Newcourt's "Repertorium," i. 268, it appears that this Roger Altham was rector alſo of St. Mary at Axe in 1697. His ſon, of both his names, died in 1788, an eminent Proctor in Doctors Commons, according to your volume for that year, pp. 937, 8.

P. 254, l. 17. "Being the Faſt day for a general Peace" cannot be correct.

P 285, l. 15. Is not "Canon Gilbert," here noted, a totally diſtinct perſon from him, who was long afterwards "Canon of Chriſt Church," and died Archbiſhop of York?

P. 811. In line four of the Epitaph read "Liberæ."

The Spy, who is called "John Sample" in p. 823, *note*, is "Semple" in pp. 130, 137, 149, 151, 152, 156, 266; as alſo in your volume for 1781, p. 989. He is called "Sample" in a letter from "The Biſhop of Rocheſter to Mr. Williams."

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingſton, Feb.* 2.

A LAD coming through a wood, found a neſt containing five young ſquirrels, which he brought home. Some trifling occaſion requiring his abſence for a few minutes, he left the little animals on the floor; returning ſoon after, to his inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, he diſcovered a cat belonging to the houſe ſuckling them with all the tenderneſs of a mother! The unnatural affection of theſe creatures, which has excited the attention of many learned perſons, can be well atteſted, by Yours, &c. H. STANHOPE.

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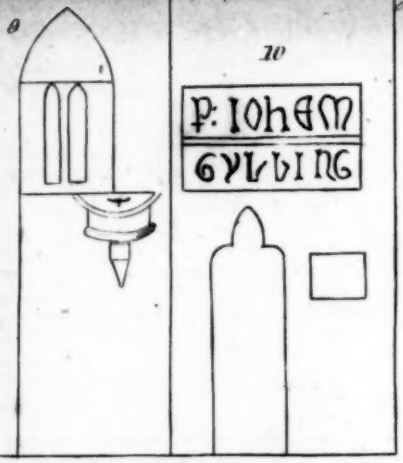
* Which not *ten* perſons would be at the trouble of ſending for, even though they were to be delivered *gratis*. EDIT.

Mr.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Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

THERE being no complete topographical account of Wiltſhire at preſent before the publick, I am induced to trouble you with a few notes taken laſt ſummer in the North Weſt corner of it by VIATOR.

MINTY

Church conſiſts of a nave on four pointed arches, two ailes, and a chancel.

In the chancel a tablet for Charles Pleydell, of Minty, the younger ſon of Charles Pleydell, of Midgehall, Wilts, died 1704, aged 76. Arabella his wife, youngeſt daughter of Robert Lovell, of Lyſcomb, Bucks, died 1704, aged 72. This tablet was erected by William Pleydell, Vicar of Wootton Baſſet, ſon and heir.

Arms: A. a bend Gules guttée of the field, between two plovers of the ſecond, a feſſe in chief chequy Or and Sable; impaling, A. three foxes or wolves trippant Gules.

Charles Pleydell was grandſon of Sir Charles P. knight, of Midgehall, Wilts, who died 1642, having married Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bouchier, of Barnſley, co. Glouceſter, fifth and youngeſt ſon but one of Charles, fifth and youngeſt ſon of Charles, anceſtor to the Pleydells of Wootton Baſſet. (Hutchins's Dorſet, ſecond edition. II. 188.) The living of Wootton Baſſet is in the gift of Lord Hyde.

Galfridus Jenkinſon, of Lincoln, A. M. of (Queen's College) Cambridge, Vicar; died 1725, aged 57. (His degree of A. M. is omitted among the printed Cambridge Graduates).

In the South wall a ſhallow piſcina.

"In the Pleydell grave, Thomas Browne, heir, and daughter Arabella, only ſon and heir of Thomas Browne, of the parſonage at Minty, died of the cruel Small Pox, 1796, aged 18."

In the North aile a pew with a carved ſcreen, and in it, againſt the North wall, a braſs for

Nicolas Powlett.
Mary.
Anne
Elizabeth, Mary, Edight.

Arms:
A ſword.
A ſword erect; motto, *Gardez la foy.*
An arm and ſword.
Hungerford, with a creſcent of difference.
Creſt: Gerbes and Sickles, and three Sickles intertwined.

In the window above: militis & dame.

Edmundus Webb, qui humanæ naturæ delictum exſolvit 1662.

In a vault in the North aile:

Robert Maſkelyne, died 1798, aged 56. He was churchwarden 1776, when the gallery was erected.

On the pulpit in old capitals:

PREACH THE WORD.
2 2 A.
BE INSTANT IN SEASON.
A. D. 1627.
W. G. R. P. CHURCHWARDENS.

On the deſk door:

WE COME UNTO GOD BY THE PRAYER OF OUR HEART.
T. S.

Round the ſounding-board:

FIDES EX AUDITIS, AUDITUS PER VERBUM DEI.

The font and ſhaft are octagon.

Near the upper end of the South aile is the ſquare baſe of a croſs with a round ſocket.

Elton farm, the manor houſe of the Erles.

The father of Admiral Sir William Penn was of this pariſh, according to Wood (Ath. Ox. II. 1050.) where his ſon was born 1621; though his epitaph in Redcliffe Church, Briſtol, makes him a native of that city.

HANKERTON.

The church has a North aile divided from the nave by pointed arches on round pillars. The North aile door is ſtopped up, and there is only one window; a high pointed door in the North ſide of the tower ſtopped. The North-weſt and South-weſt butreſſes of the tower have niches, and a lion and dog, and a modern ſhield on the Weſt face. The South porch door is curiouſly carved. There are no burials on the North ſide of the church-yard.

Epitaph to William Webb of Cradwell; died 1748, aged 51.

In the chancel four round arches, pillars and capitals.

The Eaſt end of the chancel has the centre and ſide ſquare window ſtopt: On Mr. Erle's ſeat, Gules, in a border engrailed A. three eſcalops A. ſingle; and impaling three ſwords, two point downward, and one in the middle reverſed A. hilted Or, and Gules, *Rawlinſon*; a chevron dancetty between four billets Or. The ſwords quartering the eſcalops with a ſhield of pretence, paly of four, Or and Azure; in chief Azure a griffin gradant Or.

Erle

Erle with shield of pretence, impaling the swords with a chief indented Gules, a pile and chevron Or, counterchanged.

Benefactions, 1775, collected together 52*l.* 59*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* old South Sea annuities. Gyles Earle, esq. James Gyles, vicar, and three other parishioners, trustees for the benefit of the poor.

Lady Winchelsea 20*s.* per annum to the *second* poor of Hankerton and Clotby, for books, and the residue on schooling poor children.

Inscription to

Gyles Earle, of Estcourt, died Aug. 20, 1758, aged 80.

He married, 1, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Rawlinson, knt. and had Eleanor and William Rawlinson, who died 1777, aged 72, and was buried near his sister in the vault of his grandfather, Sir William, at Hendon, Middlesex. He married Susan, daughter of William White, of Somerford, Wilts; and had four children, Gyles, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Susan, buried at Hendon. Erected by his widow 1771.

Sir William Rawlinson was Serjeant at Law, and one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal; died 1705: and has a monument in Hendon Church. Lysons, III. 8. Lady R. died at Ealing. Ibid. II. 30.

The font is octagon, adorned with roses.

The pulpit-cloth blue and gold, and on it M. W. 1661, and a gerbe.

The screen of the chancel supports the singing gallery.

The patronage is doubtful, whether in the Earl of Suffolk or the Rector of Crudwell, who presented himself to it 17..

CRUDWELL,

A village adjoining to Hankerton. The church is a handsome building, with a rich stone South porch, two isles, in which are three lancets, and the remains of a beautiful window representing the seven sacraments in six compartments.

In the centre of the uppermost our Saviour in glory, hands elevated, and marks of the five wounds.

In another a bishop with a crosier and book, people praying to him, and broken words Ecce .... sacerdos.

Ecce Johannes. A man at a reading stand, his son and daughter at corners.

Extrema. A sick man sitting up in his bed with the wafer on his breast; a woman supporting him. A man with a candle before him, another offering him a box.

In another a marriage, the man and woman, and two behind, and the priest.

In the South isle is a piscina, the arch in form of a half quatrefoil. The West window and that of the middle isle are rich. In the tracery, barry of five, A. and Gules, a star in chief, a star, Sable or Gules, three balls A. twice.

Barry wavy, Or and Azure, four times.

The font is hexagon.

Daniel Hartford, B. D. Rector 1679. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1661; B. D. 1671.

Hic obdormiunt in D'no placidè Margareta virgo, nfater amabilis 1711, Maria.

In the chancel:

Thomas Sharing, A. M. Rector of Crudwell, Vicar of Hankerton; of Baliol College, Oxford, olim socius dignissimus; qui immaturè omnibus nisi sibi moriebatur, Oct. 19, 1718.

Jana conjux optima Sept. 1720.

South isle. A little slab like a coffin lid, from the church-yard, inscribed G. R. 1632.

Chancel:

Wife and daughter of George Harewell, clerk, 1772.

Communion plate. "Cup of Crudwell, 1628; the gift of Margaret Jeener, 1688."

On a seat in the South isle carved the arms of England and France, supported by lion and griffin.

RECTORS.

Lord Ingram.

James Gyles, brother-in-law to the lord of the manor.

James Wigget, 23 years has held the rectory in his own presentation. He is of Clare Hall.; A. B. 1778, A. M. 1791.

George Hartwell, or Hasted, A. B. Rector of Steventon, Berks, 1763; in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Dorothy Calthorp 12*l.* 46*2l.* and Goodenough Erle, heir; of late William, advanced 120*l.* 582*l.* together 602*l.* old South Sea annuities; Erle and Rev. James Giles, rector, trustees, and by paying legacy of 50*l.* and 70*l.* for 35 years interest of it.

CHARLTON.

The church consists of a nave on three round pillars with Saxon capitals, each

each different from the other.

Matthew Witley, vicar 1670.

Richard Bewick, M. A. vicar from May 1, 1670, to May 22, 1705.

John Hollinworth, curate and vicar 32 years, died 1800, aged 63.

On a bend 3 holly leaves; creſt, a ſtag couchant Or.

"Honourable James Grahme, ſecond ſon to Sir George G. bart. of Netherby, Cumberland; born at Noſton Coniers, Yorkſhire, in March 1649, ſervant to King Charles and King James II; lived and died an unworthy but true member of the Church of England; faithful to both his maſters, and a ſincere friend. Died January the 26th, and was buried on Monday the 2d of February 1729-30."

Or, in a chief Gules, three eſcalops Or.

Freeſtone monument of a man, with a man and woman in ruff, and one man and two women kneeling, and two women.

John Gaſtrell, 1694.

Jane, daughter of John and Jane Gaſtrell 1700.

The vertuous matron, Joſhnan Pitman, wife of Robert Taylor, died reliſt and widow of Richard Pitman, 1674.

John Taylor, his ſon, who was deprived of this life by unpitying Death, 1679.

The font is circular, with two mouldings or wreaths of buds; and at the ſides niches.

Benefactions to Charlton.

Anne, wife of Thomas Haekwell; daughter of John Raymond of Cirenceſter, 1664.

Lady Winchcomb, 1706, for lands at Hankerton, to buy books for the inſtruction of poor children of Charlton.

Her ſiſter gave a field at Brokenborough of 7 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches, adjoining to the land of the Earl of Suffolk, Earl Radnor, and John Sparrow, to the ſecond poor of the pariſh for ever.

In this pariſh is the manſion-houſe of the Earl of Suffolk. It was begun by Theophilus Howard, firſt Earl of Suffolk, on a quadrangular plan, which had been burnt by the Parliamentary forces in the civil war; and his ſon Thomas dying before it was finiſhed, his widow ſold the materials, and it remains incomplete. The area of the quadrangle is covered in with a dome for a muſic-room; and the boards of the gallery floor not nailed down. In it are the following whole length portraits of the family:

Elizabeth Howard, daughter* of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, Counteſs of Berkſhire; a handkerchief in her right hand.

Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorſet, ſon of Lady Margaret Howard, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. (He died 1624.)

Sir Edward Sackville, bart. brother to Richard Earl of Dorſet, who ſucceeded him in the Earldom 1613, æt. 24. (He died 1652.)

Iſabella, Lady Cary, daughter of the Earl of Wick——; ſmiling countenance, right hand on a chair, in a flowered gown and ſath.

William Howard, Earl of Berkſhire, grey head and beard.

Lady Dorothy Cary, ſiſter to Iſabella Counteſs of Oxford; exactly like the Counteſs of Stamford; a negro face.

Charles I. with a maſtiff.

Landeſque manebunt.

A lady, 1566.

Lord Howard, in regimentals, died 1803 or 4.

Head of Elizabeth Cecil, Counteſs of Berkſhire, when young. She was daughter of William Earl of Exeter, and wife of the firſt Earl of Berkſhire.

In the dining parlour:

Catiline's conſpiracy.

Whole length of the Earl of Eſſex, in brown gloves, hat and ribband in his right hand.

His lady in blue ſattin, ſlirting her fan; a roſe at her breaſt.

In the incloſed court of the quadſangle or muſic room:

The Raiſing of Lazarus; brought by the preſent Earl from Italy.

Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

Lady Suffolk, by Holbein.

Late Lord Warrington, 1747.

Henry Bowes, Earl of Berkſhire.

A pike, 3 feet, 10 inches; 35 pounds weight; caught in Bredon Park, March 30, 1742.

Henry Bowes, Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire; rough red beaver; hunting at a diſtance; and view like St. Michael's Mount and town.

A female head between roſe and fleur de lis, each crowned; at breaſt a pelican, in her elevated left hand a croſs of jewels, chains of pearl, a ring on her thumb.

* Q. if not miſread for *wife* of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, ſhe being daughter of William Earl of Exeter?

An

An Admiral in armour: ships in the off skip; probably Thomas the first earl of Suffolk, who commanded several fleets against Spain.

Sir Jerome Bowes, ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the emperor of Russia, 1588. (He was probably of the family of Bowes of Elford, Staffordshire, who by marriage 1683, conveyed it to the Howards: though he is not noticed in Shaw's "account of Elford," 1.881).

Countess of Exeter; ring and thread in her left hand; in right hand a laced handkerchief, leaning on a chair shaped like the antient Curule chair.

Rev. Mr. Gaskarth, rector of Banbury, when a boy, with a dog. His sister married the present earl, and is represented in a picture, with her two sisters, a pigeon, dove, &c.

In the library, the Duchess of Newcastle in a laced ruff and ruffles: her right hand over a cushion in a chair of the above form.

The rapid succession in this family, 7 descents since Thomas first earl of Suffolk and Grand Treasurer of England has prevented this house from being finished.

Oakley.

a village adjoining to Charlton. The manor belonged to —— Wesley, an army taylor, who left it with Kemble to his two daughters co-heiresses, married to ——Anderson and ——Cox, who divided the property, which the latter was prevented from settling on a second wife.

The church consists of a nave, with two ailes, and chancel, divided from each other by a round arch. The South aile has three arches on round pillars. Five clerestory windows. In a North window remains of a painting of the seven sacraments as at Crudwell, in which may be distinguished the Virgin and child, and two bishops.

At the East end of the North side of the nave, is a pew with old carving round it, and on the East face of it a shield with an inscription in relief, as engraved in *Plate II. Fig.* 1; and on another a man's face with the tongue out.

In the chancel:

Hic
subtus jacet
reliquiæ
Roberti Dalton,
qui Collegii Regin. Oxon.
alumnus olim et
socius, A. M.
et, quod magis est,
antiquæ
pietatis cultor,
strenuus ecclesiæ
hujus per 17 annos rector;
paucis notus,
corpore debilis, mente vegetus,
virtutum ferax, ecclesiæ ornamentum,
vitâ et voce præco, nullo non dignus
elogio viro digno quod nullo se dignum
existimavit, satis cessit,
17 Aug. MDCLXXXVII.

In the North side of the chancel, an arch with half trefoil work and a bouquet. The font is square, on a circular shaft.

Hic jacet
Jeremiah Hewer, LL. B.
resurrectionem expectans beatam;
natus Cirencestriæ
apud Gloecestrenses *,
Oxoniæ literis imbutus,
hujus ecclesiæ rector,
in Kemble vicarius,
pius, probus;
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
filius obsequentissimus,
vicinis amicus,
omnibus humanus,
ætatis satur
morte obiit
April. 10, 1760;
ætat. 81.

The present Rector is Dr. William Smith of New college.

In a field South of the church is a square area moated and banked, a mount at the North East corner; and North of that, more square banks as of gardens, and a distant mount by itself at the North end of the field.

Chippenham.

Much of the nave of the church has been rebuilt. The round arch into the chancel is charged with dentals; the columns are clustered, but no arches.

Against the East end of the South aile an epitaph with this:

Nuptiæ replent terram,
Virginitas paradisum.

Gloucestershire.

Cirencester.

In St. John's, a North chapel of the chancel, a piscina defaced in a long niche.

On a cenotaph, *Fig.* 2.

IHC D.C. *Fig.* 3.

" In memoriam Thomæ Master,
unici et dilectissimi filii

* He stands in the Oxford Graduates, of Trinity college, B.C.L. May 9, 1711.

morte

Gent. Mag. June 1806.

Abbey House - Wells. See p. 212.

morte prærepti immaturâ
marmor hoc
superstites parentes posuere
diem obiit supremum
17 die Oct. 1798,
ætatis 27.

A headless stone priest, with a dragon at his feet. (*See Fig.* 4.)

In a North chapel, called Lord Bathurst's, from the family seat being in it; a brass plate of a knight in flat pointed helmet, on his sword-hilt, (*Fig.* 5.) dog at feet.

Millesimo cccc xxxiii, c. a. p. Armigeri, qui obiit die sancti Januarii *.

Under, a man and four wives:

Reginald Spyer † quondam mercat', &c. (*See Fig* 6.)

A man and woman: out of her mouth:

Chat to the Trinite for ‡ . . .
. . . . . mercator amatus

A merchant's mark under his feet, and twice over him: 8 sons, 8 daughters.

A man and woman; from his mouth:

Sa' trin' un' deus, miserere nobis

From her mouth;

Spiritus sanctus dea miserere nobis!

. . . . . et Agnetis uxor' suar' qui quid' Jobes obiit decimo non' die mensis
Julii Ao . . . (*See Fig.* 7.)

Brass figure of a man with a long sword, and two wives.

Will. Pichatt §, armiger.

St. Mary's chapel: A man in a coat, and a purse at his right side; and two cushions under a furbast arch. An empty one opposite.

"In this place lies the remains of
Mr. Joseph Cripps,
a person eminently distinguished
by many great and good qualities.
He was
uniformly affectionate as a husband,
prudently indulgent as a father,
discreetly kind as a master,
amiably free as a friend.
In his extensive business
he was able, upright, and successful;
after the most earnest industry acquired;
at length he effectually attained to
that happy frame of mind,
that spirit of resignation,
which rendered him superior
to the changes and chances of this
mortal state;
to the repeated attacks of a painful
illness, (Dropsy)
and to the stroke of dissolution,
May 28, 1783; aged 58."

He left two sons settled in London, of whom the eldest married two sisters.

Arms; Or, on a chevron Gules, 5 horseshoes; impaling. Argent, 8 talbot's heads semè of crosslets.

Samuel Johnson, A. M. of Christ church, vicar of Bampton, and about 24 years minister of this parish; died May 9, 1784, aged 59; buried with his ancestors at Lavcock.

Diamonds for Thomas and Charles Harrison.

NORTH LEACH.

In the chancel, on a brass plate

Pray for the children of Wm. Storsyr
suarum sit misereator,
mille mater septem quatter
septem monumentum
primo dat. millen. decem
Jhu ∆ beat . .
Sub pede morte jacens
Thomas Storry . .
Et sua sponsa placens
Agnes sibi consociata.
Mercator dignus, justus,
Verax, benignus, noscitur
non gaudens
West: Sub sit reparator.

On the church chest:

"Sancta Trinitas,
unus,
miserere mei."

Charles Page, A. M. perpetual curate of Compton at Dale, died 1784, aged 67.

On a slab on an angel's breast, A. D. 1547, the holy lamb; at the corners, symbols of the Evangelists; two pastoral crooks cross.

The yere of our Lord God a
Thousand cccc. And Joane his wyf.

Another slab has the brass figure of a merchant; and between a lamb and woolpack.

Respice quid prodest presentis temporis
avum,
Omne quod est nichil est amare deum.

6 times a merchant's mark. (*See Fig* 8.)

Thomas Hodgson late vicar, died 1786, aged 56.

James Creed, A. M. vicar, died 1761, aged 60.

A priest kneeling to a desk, saying:

O Regina poli mediatrix, esto lawnder Willi

Behind him:

O agmen ‖ celi miserere lawnder Willi.

Virgin and child.

Deity.

Emblem of the Trinity, and round it;

Pater non est filius, &c.

3 stalls level on the South side of the chancel.

On a marble slab:

—— hatt that ever [stle
Thou be Timor Mortis shuld trouble

* Laurentii. Bigland. † Spycer. Ib. ‡ Rob. Pegge, 14 children. Ib. § Prelatte. Ib.
‖ For agmen.

For

Forwhen Cholwlest Wenyst venitt
mors supte
So thy greve grevys
Ergo mortis memorare.
Wilkinson, vicar, 15 years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

COLD HIGHAM. (Bridges, p. 259)

The nave and chancel of one pace. In the North aile a rich window with quatrefoils. A South door. The tower is truncated. On the South side of the church-yard a cross base. In the South chancel wall a plain arch. The base of the East window a man and woman's head. A rich window with quatrefoils. A slit in the North side in the ground. In a South chapel of the nave under an arch of nail-headed quatrefoils, a wooden figure of a knight in round helmet, double cushion, right hand on sword, shield on left arm; of which figure, Thos. Pittam the clerk tells this story; that "he was Lord of Potsgrove [Potcoke] led a *poor* course of life, and sold himself to the devil, who would have had him if he had laid without the church; but he is not far off him, he is at the feet of him, an ugly figure." This is the lion at his feet, and on the face of the alabaster tomb are ten compartments with plain shields. All that Bridges says of this is, that "on the South part is a small place which seems to have been set apart for the use of a particular family. In this chapel lies the figure of a man carved in wood, with his legs across, and a lion at his feet."

In the chancel:

"Hic jacet Johannes Aylworth, A. M. apud Westbourne in co. Warwic' natus, in col. Mag. Ox. enutritus, hujus parochiæ per 40 septem annos sedulus pastor, vir probus:
Hic quoque jacet uxor ejus amans et amata, Susanna, una filiar' Nic. Steward de Pattesshull, armigeri, mulier multis virtutibus præclara,
Obierunt { hic, 18 Apr. 1729, æt. 77. illa, 12 Nov. 1728, æt. 64.

A bend wavy between 6 billets; impaling a bend chequered Argent and Gules.

The East end is circular.

"In memory of John Nixon, A. M. who had been rector of this parish 35 years; he died April 18, 1777, aged 85."

W. Cox, Daventry.

J. Nixon was author of an essay in Latin on a marble seat, among the Pomfret marbles 1744, and an English one, 1755, on a sleeping Cupid there; and gave in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVI, an account of the remarkable earthquake in 1750.

In a South window, in capitals:

"S. M.
Julii xii, MDCXCV.
Depositum
Edwardi Norris, &c.
Cætera quærant, imitentur, posteri."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Bailey deceased, Rector of Cold Higham, anno Domini 1675."

"Here lieth the body of William Steward, esq. who had the honour of being a serjeant at arms to his present majesty, and the late king; he was likewise a steward to his grace the duke of Grafton, and always preserved an honest character. He was buried July 18, 1731, aged 65."

The font is 16 sided, and taper.

Over the belfrey arch:

This was provided at the charge of the parish, and likewise at the charge of Edward Cooke, M. A. Rector of the parish 174.

The present Rector (who has been here 30 years) is John Bishop, of Clare-hall, M, A. 1750, from London, 8 years old; had another living in Leicestershire 12 years, which he was obliged to serve, and almost killed him; but now he has *got it all.*

DAVENTRY.

John Farrer, gent. 23rd October, 1750.
He was inferior to none
in the knowledge of his profession the Law,
and second to none
in the upright practice of it;
a good friend, a kind relation,
and a pious benefactor to this church,
in providing prayers to be read
4 days in the week in it:
Vitæ bene actæ jucundissima est recordatio.

Simon Adams, M. D. of Daventry, died April 10, 1748, aged 80.

Mary Adams, the amiable and beloved wife of John Adams, of Chancery lane, London, gent. daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Tho. Farrer, rector of Brampton, in this county, and of Warmington, in Warwickshire, died October 10, 1775; leaving one child, Maria Alicia, of too tender an age to be sensible of her great and irreparable loss. Her benevolence and gentleness of manners procured her the esteem of all who knew her; by those who

who were more nearly connected with her, her very exemplary conduct as an affectionate and tender wife and truly valuable mother made her ſincerely beloved, lamented, and regretted.

PATESHULL.

The arch dividing the nave from the chancel is a ſemicircle. The entrance to the rood-loft on the South ſide, and under it a ſquare receſs. In the North wall of the North aile a piſcina in an arch ſtopt up, and init two ſlits. (*See Fig.* 9.)

In the South wall an arch. A pointed door into the North aile. The nave reſts on 3 pointed arches on hexagon pillars; two ailes, a head over the Weſt door, the font new. Over a door in the North wall, the inſcription in *Fig.* 10. commemorating *John Gyllyng*, who was one of the rectors preſented to the divided moiety, in the gift of the prior and convent of Dunſtable, by Sir Lucas St. Martin, deacon and nuncio of the Apoſtolic ſee, 1307, and who ſeems to have held it till 1349. (Bridges, I. 268.

On the outſide of the Eaſt wall on a braſs plate, this worn inſcription, ſupplied from Bridges:

D. O. M. S.
Gratiſſimæ memoriæ Johannis Stewart generoſi,
Et [Janæ] uxoris ejus, chariſſimorum parentum,
Felices cineres utriuſque parentis honorem
Tunc vobis [ſtatuere pii] poſt funera nati,
Officii memores hæc ultima munera vobis
Solverunt, unumque pie poſuere ſe[pulchrum,]
Ut [queis] un[us amor] de[dit una viv[ere fic[v]os
Conſo[ciet tumulus voſque una co]nt[egat unus]
[Parcite Cœlicolæ] fœlices parc[ite manes]
Quod vos tam te[nui tumularunt] ceſpite nati.
Nicholaus et Johannes
Stew[arti, F. F.]
M. M. P. P.

This John who died 1577, and Jane who died 1591, and their ſon Nicholas who died 1628, and his wife Anne who died 1615, are commemorated on a tomb-ſtone below. They were parents of Dr. Richard Stewart, fellow of All Souls, 1613, prebendary of Worceſter 1628, and Saliſbury 1629, King's chaplain, dean of Chicheſter 1634, clerk of the cloſet, and prebendary of Weſtminſter 1638, provoſt of Eton 1689, dean of the chapel royal, prebendary of St. Pancras, dean of St. Paul's 1645, turned out of all his preferments in the rebellion, and retired to France, where he preached at Paris an excellent diſcourſe on the Engliſh reformation, afterwards publiſhed. He died 1651, ſoon after the king's defeat at Worceſter, who honoured him with two viſits as he lay on his death-bed.

Dr. Lucas, of Northampton, is rector of one moiety, in the Crown.

Thomas Welch of the other, in his own alternate preſentation.

Gilleſpie (a Scotchman) curate.

STAVERTON.

In Northamptonſhire, on the edge of Warwickſhire. The living is a vicarage, appropriated to the eldeſt A. B. of Chriſt Church, Oxford, from Weſtminſter School; and is now held by William Chaſe, inſtituted September 21, 1784, B. D. 1777, whoſe curate at 80*l.* is... Jenkins, from Brazennoſe.

In the South wall of the North chancel is a handſome niche, and a piſcina by it.

Againſt the North ſide is a man in a gown, a woman, ſix ſons and four daughters.

Here reſteth the body of Thomas Wylmer, gent. who had to wife Elizabeth Crudge, and had iſſue by her ſix ſonnes and fourt daughters; which Thomas deceſsed the 31 day of January, Anno Domini 158·.

Arms: Gules, a chevron cheque, between three eaglets diſplayed Or. Creſt, an eagle's head Or, between two wings expanded Vaire.

A niche on the North ſide of the window, richly flowered at the top and bottom.

In the chancel:

In hope of a joyfull reſurrection of the Rev. Francis Baker, who died February 4, 1773, aged 73.

A lozenge by the North arch for the Rev. Ellis Jones, died September 14, 9784, aged 58.

The chancel reſts on three pointed arches, the nave on ſix.

Againſt the North wall:

Mem.

Mr. Thomas Graby, who deceaſed September 28, 1767, did by his will bequeath to the Vicar and Churchwardens of this pariſh, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, 200*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Annuities; the yearly intereſt of which to be by them diſtributed at the communion table on Chriſtmas day in every year, to ſuch poor perſons as the pariſh as are not chargeable to the poor rate, and are deemed by them proper objects of charity.

Over the North door:

James Darby, died 1733, aged 59.
His wife Roſe, 1748, aged 65.

Their

Their daughter Martha 1737, aged 18.
Their son Richard 1751, aged 38.
Their daughter Elizabeth 1766.
Mary 6, 1758.

He gave to the master of the free-school here 30*l.* of which 20 is given to the present clerk, Burnham, (as deputy to the vicar's servant); and the rest to repair the house, in which he lives, and keeps the school.

Mr. Darby also gave an engine.

John Tite, first teacher of the school in this parish 36 years, died August 17, 1803, aged 72. Burnham the clerk succeeded.

The font was the gift of the Rev. W. Chase, vicar, 1798; a marble mortar on a wooden pillar.

A cross for Burnham, 1694, in South aile.

In North chancel, (a Sunday school) East wall, a perk flowered, a square hole, and a slit into the chancel.

Edward Short, curate, died 1800, aged 63, from Fleckenho, co. Warwick.

John Summon, curate 20 years, died July 16, 1799, aged 59.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

SOUTHAM.

Against the West end of the South aile without, on a tablet:

Near this place
lyeth the remains of
Mrs. Dorothea Cuthbert,
born at Ixworth, in the
county of Suffolk;
who lived 50 years
in the family of
Frances Fauquier, esq.
of Stoneythorp, near
Southam, Warwickshire,
and died June 25, 1789, aged 90.

DUNSTABLE Church Yard.

John Vaughan, killed by a piece of timber falling out of his own carriage, November 8, 1750, aged 42.

The subject carved above.

In memory of Mr. Edward Langford, of St. Alban's, died December 6, 1753 aged 38.

Edward Gosbell, died 1789, aged 60, in the 44th year of his service in this parish.

Anne (wife of William Gratwick, master of the free-school in this town, is here interred); she died July 7, 1719, aged 42: two of her children died in infancy, anno menseque supradictis.

Also the body of Moses Gratwick, who was master of the free-school in Dunstable; and was just and good to all under his care; he died September 17, 1741, aged 56.

Esther Noble, died December 26, 1786, aged 19. And Mark, an infant.

Take, holy earth, the best dear charm of life,
Take, holy earth, a lovely faithful wife;
She bloom'd and died so soon to sink to rest,
She died to bloom no more and to be blest.
For, know, the path of truth she meekly trod, [her God.
Lov'd all mankind, and lov'd and fear'd

If honesty or gratitude can claim
A master's tribute to his servant's name,
Here sure 'tis due, for under this lies one
Whom few will equal, and exceed him none. [claim,
He had no selfish views; his deeds pro-
Another's interest was his only aim;
Incessantly he'd toil, no pains he'd spare,
To serve his master was his only care.
Thus did he act his part, till press'd with age [stage:
And fell disease, he left this toilsome
Vain were the efforts made a life to save,
Spun to a thread, and destin'd to the grave: [tomb,
There let him rest, till from his earthly
He's summon'd to receive his final doom.
Then may he rise, to heav'nly realms ascend,
And reap the fruits which honest deeds attend.

Joseph Pomfret, of London, Mercer, died 1753, aged 66.

Amy, his wife, died 1766, aged 75.

Arms: Quarterly, a bend. Crest, arm and sword.

Richard Briggs, Charles and Vertue, his son and daughter, died August 10, 1660, aged 54.

Elizabeth, his wife, born November 1605, and died November 11, 1686, aged 81.

Anne Wright, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Briggs, died 1693-4, aged 55.

Fanny Cotes, died September 3, 1786, aged 66.

"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Thomas Hill, clerk, rector of this parish 25 years, who died 17.."

Tho. Hill, died 2 July 1773, aged 43.

Frederic, son of Tho. Hill, died 1770, aged 37.

On the North side of the churchyard six alms-houses; and on the pediment,

This lodge was built and endowed
in 1743, pursuant to the will of
Mrs. Blandina Marsh.
Repaired and beautified, anno 1758."

Arms: in a lozenge Vert, between four quatrefoils Or.

She was daughter of John Marsh, of this town, and died unmarried December 28, 1741.

Fig. 11. is a gold British coin, found in inclosing the common field in Shitlington, Bedfordshire, of the original size, and plain on the other side.

D.H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

CLIFFORD Moor, near Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire, has been lately incloſed; and in ploughing a part of it (which nearly adjoins Bramham Moor) was found an antient copper ſeal, an impreſſion from which I ſend you, (*fig.* 12.) The inſcription, probably ſome of your readers may decypher:

Involvens panoris
Xρ n'ne honeſti Joh'is

It will be recollected, that in 1408 a battle was fought on Braunham Moor, between the *Poſſe Comitatus* of Yorkſhire, commanded by Sir Thomas Rokeby the then Sheriff of that county, and a Rebel army under the command of the Earl of Northumberland. In this battle the Abbot of Hales and the Biſhop of Bangor were made priſoners; the former of whom was hanged, "being taken in armour." It is not, perhaps, an improbable conjecture to ſuppoſe that this Seal belonged to one of theſe eccleſiaſtical warriors. Yours, &c. P. D. S.

*** *Fig.* 13. is another ſeal, found at Kedington, in Suffolk, in 1806; and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Piper, of Haverhill. It ſeems to be, Sigillum ad cauſas ville Dionenſis.

Yours, &c. E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *B. Eccleſiæ Suffolc.*

I INCLOSE you the drawings of ſome antiquities, which were originally the property of that induſtrious antiquary, Mr. Thomas Gardner, of Southwold; who, when living, was greatly reſpected for his friendly and generous turn of mind. His labours as an Antiquary were truly great; and his collection of antient coins, ſeals, medals, &c. relating to the Eaſtern part of the county of Suffolk, were more than perhaps will ever come to the ſhare of any other individual. He publiſhed, in 1754, "An Hiſtorical Account of Dunwich, antiently a city, now a borough; Blithburgh, formerly a town of note, now a village; Southwold, once a village, now a town corporate; with remarks on ſome places contiguous thereto; principally extracted from ſome antient MS records, &c. which were never before made public." Though this work is not written in the greateſt ſtyle of elegance, yet the inquiſitive eye of the Antiquary will there find that information which points out his remarkable induſtry.

His large collection was diſperſed at his death, (by the ſale of his effects) and have ſince enriched ſeveral private collections. The drawings that I have ſent you are taken from the originals, which were not diſcovered at his auction, but were ſhortly after purchaſed (of his wife) with ſeveral other curious, ſcarce, and valuable antient keys, ſeals, and medals, by a friend of mine, who, with the generoſity that diſtinguiſhes his character as a gentleman, and renders it an example for all literary men, has permitted me to make drawings of them, purpoſely for your valuable Miſcellany; which if you think proper to inſert, I ſhall have great pleaſure in communicating.

Fig. 14. Is an antient braſs ſeal, found in or near Dunwich; the device is an angel holding ſomething in the right hand; ſome appearance of the left may be perceived hanging down: the inſcription I read thus: "S. ROGERI. ANGELI." I am not, however, clearly ſatisfied as to the meaning of the latter word; and would be much obliged to any correſpondent who will explain it. Mr. Gardner takes no notice of it; perhaps it was not then in his collection, as no mention is made of it in the account of the 65 ſeals, at the end of his Hiſtory, which were in his poſſeſſion at the publiſhing of his work.

Fig. 15. Is an antient braſs key, found within the vicinity of Dunwich. When in a perfect ſtate, it had double wards; one only now remains. A key of a ſimilar make, but much larger, may be ſeen in Gardner's Dunwich, plate IV. p. 96.

Fig 16. Is a braſs ring, found alſo near the above place, with R. crowned. Mr. Gardner has given us one ſomewhat like it.

Fig. 17. Is a plain ring, found in Suffolk in 1805; the motto IDE BAZARE.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Feb.* 16.

I SEND you an original letter of the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, which has been reſcued from the ſervile offices of the cheeſemonger's ſhop. How it came there, to be thus diſhonoured, it is not for me to ſay: I flatter myſelf you will think it worthy of a place in

in your (I hope) unperishable repository; and perhaps you will oblige the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine with a fac-simile of the Hero's name*.

Yours, &c. P. I.

"Sir, *Martinique, May 15th*, 1797.

"Major General Hunter has communicated to me your letter of the 9th instant, in which you inform him, that you had actually purchased 250 new Negroes from the coast of Africa, as soldiers for H. Majesty's service, and that you had judged it necessary to send home Major of Brigade ——— to explain your motives. In consequence of a measure you have been pleased to take without the shadow of authority, I have been under the necessity of writing to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to protest your bills; and Mr. Commissioner Jones has orders to the same effect. If your son, Major of Brigade ———, who is a public officer, has absented himself from his duty without my permission, or of the general officer commanding in my absence, it will be at his own risk.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

RALPH ABERCROMBY*.

Brig.-gen. ———, commanding at Barbadoes."

Mr. URBAN, *Hillingdon, March 5.*

I SHALL feel obliged to you for an opportunity of explaining my words, p. 154, about the late Naval Hero of Great Britain, "whom it was his zeal and good fortune *once* to save."

It ought to have occurred to me, that every the minutest circumstance of Lord Nelson's professional life might prove a lesson in the Navy, and stand a matter of occasional reference; also that any mere saying, unaccompanied by proofs, would be likely to create doubts as to the fact, in readers at large.

A common indulgence about family fire-sides is the enjoyment of transactions long past; and whilst the recitals reflect pleasure on the self-biographer, he dwells on his own exploit, repeats it over and over, never adverting to *ne quid nimis*. Sometimes, as in my words quoted above, we step beyond our own thresholds, and make assertions which strangers naturally require to see proved. This leads me upon egotisms not originally meant.

About 30 years ago I was surgeon of the Salisbury of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. on the East India station; and it was a part of my duty, when the squadron was in port, to represent the state and condition of all naval persons lying at sick quarters. Horatio Nelson had sailed in company with us from England in 1778, under Capt. G. Farmer, *that man without fear*, in the Seahorse of 20 guns. Lord Nelson, when a boy, was all manliness and mind; his frame seemed doomed to struggle through life under short-allowance of vigour. The chilling land-winds off the Ghauts on the Malabar Coast in 1775 had affected him exceedingly; and Sir Edward Hughes listening to my persuasion, *ex officio*, sent him back to England. Capt. James Pigot, long since an Admiral, brought him home in the Dolphin of 20 guns.

The voyage restored Horatio's health, and his arrival in England proved especially fortunate and seasonable as to future promotion. His great friend, Sir Peter Parker, bart. the senior admiral now upon the list, was in America; from him Lord Nelson was deservedly favoured with a rapid advance in rank, which ultimately entitled this great subject of our praise to distinguished commands early in life, and to such opportunities of filling the naval world with wonder.

The inclosed letter from his Lordship was an answer to my recommendation of the present Lieut. Richard Tooley. He had fought and bled under the command of Earl St. Vincent, and was at that time apprehensive of not being included in the projected general promotion; a needless fear, after having acquired the approbation of the noble Earl.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM PERRY.

"My dear Sir, *Merton, Nov. 15*, 1801.

I do remember you very well; for early impressions of kindness are not easily eradicated. Your letter I have enclosed to Lord St. Vincent, and I wish it may have the desired effect; and I shall always consider myself, dear Sir, as your much oblized,

NELSON AND BRONTE*.

It was only last night that I received your letter.

William Perry, esq. Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Middlesex."

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* See the autographs in Plate II.

†††† *We are happy in having obtained the Permiſſion of laying before our Readers the following truly claſſical Poem.*

ODE Præmio à reverendo Viro CLAUDIO BUCHANAN, *S.T.P. Etonenſibus propoſito dignata.*
Auctore T. RENNELL, *Coll. Reg. Eton. Alumn.*

ΓΕΝΕΣΘΩ ΦΩΣ.

ΤΙΣ παρ' Αὖς μακμαρίηστι αὐγὰ
ἀϊλολαῖς; τί δ' ἀρκεύθιν νιφὶ
ἰξίλαμψε φῶς; Ασίας κλιτὺς
εἴπατ', εἰ Μίθρα τόδε φέγγος, ἄτης
ἢ βέλεμν μισοθυίης. Χάσις δ' ὡς
ἰν ψαλιῷ ταξιαρίηστιν ἅρπαις,
ὡς ἰν ἀζύσσοις
νυκτὶ τᾷ πρὶν λυσαλέᾳ διδρεπὼς
ἐκ δρόνυ φάτιστι Θιός· γνίσθω,
εἶπι, φῶς· κινῆτο τ' ἰπὶ σκοτίοισιν
ὕδασι δῖον
πτῶμα. τοῖον ἄλιος ἰκ θυέλλαν
παμαιλαίνων ὄρτι φάος, δι' Ἰνδὸς
ἀγλαὸν τίμνων ὀδὸν· ἰγγυὴς τ' ἀ
-γάλλιαι ἄμαρ.
σλευρὸς ὁ τροπαιοφόρος νίφισσι,
σλευρὸς ᾗ νίκᾳ τεθαιωμένος τὰς
ἰξιφάνθη, κ' ὀυρὸς ἀγραπαφὸ
-ρε βάλε σιμὰν
γαλόθ' αἴγλαν. αἴσιος ὡς κατ' ὄρνις
ἕπλαθ' ὃς Ἐυαγγίλιον κόμισδον
χρυσίαν μετὰ πλειόγγοισι πολὶ
-αις ὑγίναν.
ἰύκλειᾶ πᾶ νάμαὶ Ζωροάστρα *
παμφάγον πῦρ; ἄμαρ ὀλίθριόν σφιν
κλαῦσι Ερεχμάων χορός †· ὃν παρ' Ἰνδὸς
ὐκ ἴτι κύδος
ἀκ ἴτ' ἀρχὰν κλαῦσι· πίσιν δὶ δύτᾳ
κἀξεδροΐσθη σθένος ἰὺ δαμασθίν.
πυκτίπλαγκλοι ὡς γοοῦσὶ λυγρῷ
Δκίμονες ἄδᾳ·
Θρηϊσσὶ Ἀλάστορις ὡς ζόφισι
ταρίχρυ. πᾶ δεῖμα Θιῶν; βίβακτι
ὡς ὄραμ' ὅραμάιος, ὡς σκίας πί
-φιγγι ὄνειρος.
ἀ δακρυόις πίσθισι τῶν τιλιυτᾶ
δυσαύρων Γάγξαο βρίμι πυο' ἀκλὰ
αὐιτλῆξ. ατ' ὀρφανικοὶ καλιοῦσὶ
τὰν πανόδυρτον
τὰν μόναι παῖδες τροφόν· ἃ δ' ἰπ' ἄλσι
μαιόλα στεῦσιι ποδὶ τᾷ πρὶν ἄιδρος
σᾶμα· κλαίσυ' ὦ μονομάτιρες τρὶς
αἴλινον αὐτὰν,
αἴλινον δ' ἴρυτ' ἀτίρυλον· αἴθος,
φῶ μάταν πόθασι, μάταν δὶ μάργαν
δεῖξι μοιράων φλογὰ, κ' ὐκ ἴτ' ἀγνὼν
δαλὸν ἱρύτασι ‡.
τὸ πρὶν Ἑλλάνων κράτος εἶχιτ'. αὐτὸς
ἰν Φραγσὶν Καυκασίαν Τάμυρος §
βαιβάρυς ἴχιυσι, σιδηροχάρμαν
κύμαΐα φαῖδν
σὺν βίᾳ κυλινδόμινος, κλόνῳ σὺν τ'
ὀξυχάλκῳ πάντ' ἀδαμαίδιοισι
δῆσιν ἄλυσ· χ' ὕδαῖος ὡς ἀρουῖν
-τα βρίμιν ὐδμα,
κὰν φόνῳ, κὰν αἵματι γαυρώσασ·
σιᾶπλον ὦλιτ'· ἢ καὶάρασα πρίσσων
δισπότα, κρίσσων δ' ἀρὶδα τυράνων
δίσμαῖα ῥῆξιν.
βρίθιαι δ' αὐτῶς Μαίμηδα, σὺν γὰς
φῶς δίδυσι σμιρδαλίοις, δίδυσιν
ἀλίῳ γαυρῶν νία καίασθι
-θιῖσα σιλάνα.
πᾶ δ' ἴσις; πᾶ δ' αργαλίοις ἰφιτὸς
αἰμαλδὴς ὄμμασι; καγχαλῶσα δ'
ἀγρίως πρὶν περφίριον κάλυψι
φάσγανον ἄντα.
κλαῖδας δ' ἴχουσα μαχᾶν, Ἐνυὼς
χαλκίον κῦμ' ἀσυχία σοι ἴσχι·
ἃ δρόσοι τ' ἰλιυθιρίας δίκα σῖάσ
-δοισα τίβαλε.
ἰν δ' Ὄφις συγῆσι μιλαίνατ' ἐφῆσις
κὰν σκία ἰῶλι θανάτῳ. κατ' Ἄϊς
τοῖς ἀοιδᾶν ἄιθισιν ὐρυδίναι
χαίρῖσι παγαὶ,
χαίρατ', ὐφαμεῖτ' ἰν ὄρεσσι πάτραι·
καὶ γὰρ ὕμμιν Χριστὸς ἰλαμψι δόξα.
φῶς ἵλαμψ' αἰώνιον. ἃ δὶ πρεῖαν
μάρψις αὐγᾶν
τὸ τὰ Παυλᾶ κὰν θανάτῳ τροπαῖα·
τὸ τὸ τῶν Εὐαγγιλίων σισόϊναι
θεῖον αἷμ'· ἀπ' ὀρεσίᾳ βλίτισθι
δυμαλος· ἰὺ γὰρ
ἰὺ σανάθη. αἶψα δ' ἄρ' ἰν τι Πέρσαις
κἀβαίοις Ταύροιο φανήσιτ' ἄγλοις,
κὰν Σκύθησιν, ὑπανῦ τ' ἀτιρτοις
ὕδασι φίγλος.

* Gauridarum ignem venerantium hîc notatur ſuperſtitio.

† Brachmanorum mores ubique celeberrimi ſunt: vide Arrianum, et apud recentiores Tavernerium.

‡ Apud Indos viduarum ſeſe unà cum cadaveribus maritorum comburendi mos eſt pervulgatus.

§ Tamerlanus, Tartarorum imperator.

τὰν

τὰν δίκας γὰρ τὰν σοφίας ποχ' ἵδρυν
Ἀρχὸς Ἰνδᾶν * στρα· ἱερᾶς τ' ἄμβον
βρίψω νίκας, ὐραν[illegible] κλεΐσδων
ἀστὶς ἰπ' Ἀοΐ.
χθὼν σισίσθω, συμπαλάμω κιρανιῦ
πᾶν κραδαινίσθω βίλη· ἰν θιλλαις
λάμψιτ' ἀσθίτεν σίλας, ἰς τιλυτὰν
λαμψιται αὐγά.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° XCV.

DONCASTER. [1790.]

ST. George's Church is much decorated; the plan, a body, ſide aiſles, tranſepts, chancel, &c.: the Weſt window, the tracery elaborate and intricate: the other windows are numerous, and between each are buttreſſes; on every height are battlements, &c. In the centre of the building is a lofty tower, enriched with two ſtories of windows, buttreſſes, pinnacles, and open parapets. The interior of the edifice ſhewed not any thing deſerving particular notice.

CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

[Three miles Weſt of Doncaſter.]

According to Mr. Browne's account of this caſtle, vol. LXXI. p. 201, he traces the foundation as far back as 487. [We, in our laſt eſſay, had affirmed St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, to be the moſt remote edifice on date.] This gentleman has entered into the minutiæ of the works, as if the arrangements were then perfectly viſible to him, when I declare on my part, from the extreme confuſed and dilapidated condition of the walls, they ſeemed paſt deſcription. Here might be ſome inattention in me; however, the Keep being the grand object of inveſtigation, I ſhall confine my remarks to that head. The plan, a circle 53 feet diameter; ſix buttreſſes nine feet wide, and nine feet deep, are attached to the circle at regular diſtances, leaving ſix ſpaces 16 feet each. In the ſpace to the South-eaſt is the entrance, to which is an aſcent of many ſteps.—The elevation. The door-way on ſaid South-weſt ſpace has a ſquare head, and over it a circular one. No windows on the firſt ſtory. The ſecond ſtory has a window over the door-way with two lights ſquare headed, with a circular head over them. There are on this ſtory, to the North-weſt and South-eaſt, two other windows. Third ſtory: two ſimilar lights, and in the South-weſt buttreſs four ſmall windows. From the havocked appearance of the upper part of the walls, it is impoſſible to aſcertain if there was ever a fourth ſtory.

Interior. The opening of the door-way is continued through the wall 15 feet thick into the firſt ſtory, which is made out in one circular room 23 feet diameter; walls plain. In the centre of the floor is a four feet opening, below the dungeon, headed with a circular cove. At the right of the entrance door-way, in the thickneſs of the wall, is a ſtair-caſe to the ſecond ſtory, cut in the ſweep of the wall. The ſecond ſtory gives the window [large and noble in this internal view] over the entrance: oppoſite a rich chimney-piece, with double columns, the capitals full of ornaments; the mantle plain, but curious from the ſcientific mode of jointing the ſtone work. Between theſe two decorations, at regular diſtances, are two circular-headed door-ways, one from the lower ſtory ſtair-caſe, and the other paſſing up to the third ſtory by winding ſtairs. Third ſtory: a double column chimney-piece; plain mantle; circular-headed door-ways, correſponding to thoſe on ſecond ſtory; one enters from the ſtairs of ſecond ſtory, and the other goes to the top of the walls by winding ſtairs alſo. Thus to each floor entrance was had on one ſide, while on the other ſide the further aſcent was gained. Two windows are alſo ſeen over each door-way.

As there are no floors remaining to the ſecond and third ſtories, and being anxious in the extreme to try the truth of the report, that within a door-way on the third ſtory ſomething extraordinary was to be ſeen; I procured a ladder, and mounted up to the ſtairs leading to the third ſtory, which having aſcended, I found myſelf at the door-way of third ſtory. At this ſituation are left projecting from the wall a few ſtone brackets, once ſupporting the floor. Here I was encouraged by my attendant, who ſaid, "Step on one of theſe brackets, hold faſt with your right hand by the groove of this door, and, with your left hand ſtretched forth, graſp the groove of an adjoining door-way; then, by a confident ſpring, throw yourſelf within that door-way, and your point is gained." Well,

* Vir prænobilis Marchio de WELLESLEY, ſummus Indiæ Britannicæ Præfectus, et Collegii Bengalenſis Fundator,

my

my exertion was fortunate, and behold there appeared a ſmall chamber, of ſuch choice and excellent deſign, that too much cannot be ſaid in its deſcription or its praiſe. The work Saxon*; of courſe ſo is the whole Keep: indeed the date muſt have prepared my readers on this head. Dimenſions 15 feet by eight feet. The length is divided into two parts by columns, the further part partaking of an octangular figure. The head-way is groined. At the end is a window with columns, and a circular head. On the cants of the octagon are circular windows, and below them niches, with heads of three turns. In the firſt diviſion of this chamber (conſtructed within the thickneſs of the South-weſt buttreſs, the external windows of which are ſpoke of in the elevation) on the left is a ſquare-headed door-way, leading into a very ſmall cell (cut in the thickneſs of the general wall) with a loop-hole, and remnant of a certain ſtone convenience. Refering to the chamber juſt deſcribed, the capitals are highly charged with ornaments; the architraves to the windows have the diagonals, as have the ribs to the groins, the centres of which are connected by very rich boſſes. From the ſurvey of this chamber, it might at firſt be termed an Oratory; yet, as the end window bears to the South-weſt, this conjecture muſt be given up. It certainly is impoſſible to aſſign a name to ſo confined an interior, conſidering the early period when executed, in order to accommodate it to the habits of our Saxon anceſtors; which habits we muſt not call either "rude" or "uncivilized," when they have left behind them ſo rare a piece of workmanſhip†.

Having accompliſhed my purpoſe, my buſineſs was now to return. This was really a dreadful taſk, and I now (unheeded at the onſet) ſaw below me the fearful depth, 60 feet at leaſt. After ſome time loſt in aſſuming neceſſary reſolution to repaſs the brackets, I made my ſecond effort, and regained ſafe the landing on the winding ſtairs. I made the beſt ſpeed poſſible into the area of the Caſtle, more impreſſed (for the moment) with the danger I had eſcaped, than with the intereſting particulars above mentioned; ſo true it is, Terror at times plays the tyrant with us all.

In the church-yard of the adjoining village is a tomb, it may be affirmed, coæval with the caſtle. The ſculptures on it are moſt curious. On one ſide is Adam and Eve taſting the forbidden fruit: then ſucceed (making out the length of the ſtone) compartments with birds and beaſts. On the other ſide a warrior, with ſword and ſhield, fighting a dragon; a biſhop attending. On the top, a conflict between two warriors; one is overthrown. May not this be a memorial of the defeat of Hengiſt, the Saxon General, ſpoken of by Mr. Browne*?

On the way ſide from Ferry-bridge to Pontefract (diſtance three miles) a ſtone is ſet up; the ſculptures beſpeak it Roman. A circular-headed receſs, with an eagle; foliage, twiſted bands, pateræ, &c.†.

The road entering upon Pontefract is cut through a rock, from whence is ſeen a large ſolitary uninhabited manſion. The maſs of the building ſquare, with towers at each angle. Architecture temp. Henry VIII. though on ſome ſhields with arms is a date 1591. The doors being open, I made my way in, not without that portion of tremor uſual on ſuch occaſions; which ſilence and the look of theſe deſerted places ever inſpire. As I went from chamber to chamber, theſe unpleaſant accompaniments rather increaſed, until at laſt—I heard a noiſe! Here that ſtruggle with Reaſon took place which all underſtand, and but few can ſatisfactorily explain; therefore I quickly regained the open air, and that compoſure neceſſary in theſe caſes.

PONTEFRACT.

To ſpeak of this place altogether, it ſeemed to me as having lately undergone a ſiege, and little or no means taken to raiſe it from ſuch a miſerable plight. The caſtle an entire ruin, a rich and elegant church in ruins alſo; and every houſe, inhabitant, and their occupation, dreary, ſpiritleſs, and on the wane; each living ſhadow brooding over the horrid tale of murthered Royalty. "Behold yon darkſome tower, they cried; come you to bear witneſs to our ſad memento, to vent with us the unavailing curſe on thoſe who have ſtained our ground with princely blood?"

* Termed by Mr. Browne, "Gothic."

† Engraved in the Antient Architecture of England.

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting.

† Engraved in ditto.

blood?" Piteous welcome this to a ſtranger; but I ſuppreſs my anſwer, and proceed in my narration.

The Caſtle. Within the precinct or liberty of this woeful ſpot, are ſome remnants of offices; and againſt one of them is ſet up the greater part of a ſtatue havocked almoſt to a non-deſcript ſculpture: it may be judged to be the ſtatue of a knight. When we look at the extenſive and magnificent works of this Caſtle, as ſeen in an engraving publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries from a drawing taken before its demolition in the 17th century; and at the preſent inconſiderate portions of the general fabrick; we muſt ſhudder, not alone from thought of the occaſion of the change, but at the change itſelf. One prodigious circular tower, where they ſay Richard II. was put to death, and ſome walls of continuation, the above offices, &c. are all that is left of Pontefract caſtle, once "mighty, ſtrong, and bold."

The church near the caſtle, rendered uſeleſs by the loſs of the roof, comes in proof of the inability of the pariſhioners to repair it for divine ſervice. They give a ſtrange excuſe for this by informing viſitors, that the building was thus reduced during the ſiege in Charles I. reign. This ſeems improbable, as all the exterior work is rather perfect. The deſign gives a body, ſide ailes, tranſept, chancel, centre tower, &c. the whole an admirable performance. There is ſomething peculiarly ſtriking in theſe remains, and it may not inaptly be called a beauty in diſtreſs; and yet no admirer of our Engliſh architecture comes to pity, and to ſave; that is, to repair, and to reſtore.

TADCASTER.

This town has to boaſt ſo much of *improvement*, that there is but one antient houſe left, to gain any credit that it had a name in former days. This houſe has the common projecting bower windows, temp. Henry VIII. with a pediment finiſh at top, &c. On the front of a houſe near the church have been ſtuck on carvings of the Deity, an angel, &c. There is alſo a grave-ſtone with an ornamented croſs. In the church is an oak ſcreen, making what is called the "pew" belonging to the Somerſet family.

Half a mile out of the road, between Tadcaſter and York, is Bilbury church. Here is a tomb for general Lord Fairfax; according to the inſcription, he died 1671. The concluding line has theſe words, "The memory of the juſt is bleſſed."

It was now the white walls of York's renowned city began to greet my ſight: the ſun's reſplendent rays gilded each turret and riſing tower; the grand gate of entrance was before me, introductory to all the Antiquarian treaſure this city calls her own, and ſtill out-living the flight of Time. The portals received me, and I paſſed on!

AN ARCHITECT.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Concluded from p. 136.)

Aug. 29. EQUIPPED for a pleaſant walk of 12 mountain miles to Ullſwater. The carriage-road is a circuit of more than 20, and includes the antient town of Penrith. At about three miles from Keſwick we croſſed the river that ſupplies Leathewater, and afterwards plays through the vale of Threlkeld. It was in this vale that a moſt tremendous water-ſpout was diſcharged in 1749; ſome account of which may be ſeen in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society for the following year. It was preceded by intenſe heat, thunder, and frequent flaſhes of lightning. The rain ſoon fell in ſuch prodigious quantities as to overflow the torrents, and completely deluge the valley. But the greateſt alarm was excited by the confinement of the water accumulated in the interſtices of the mountains, which at length overcame every reſiſtance, rived and tore up huge maſſes of ſolid rock, and, menacing univerſal deſtruction, ſwept away trees, houſes, and cattle. Theſe dreadful natural convulſions have been experienced, in a leſs alarming degree, in many other parts of the Northern counties. Mart-fell is a ridge of hill ſo called from the protection it affords to the Mart, an animal of the weaſel tribe, whoſe hiſtory is chiefly curious for the ſingular mode in which it obtains its prey; the farmer's hen-rooſt is the ſcene of their nocturnal depredations. Placing themſelves directly beneath the perch upon which the poultry ſleep, they emit on a ſudden an intolerable and noxious odour, which ſo powerfully operates upon the nerves of the ſleeping victim, that it faints and drops almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and they then trail it away in the manner of foxes.

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A ſpecies of ſnake in America is ſaid to poſſeſs a power of faſcination; but the proceſs of the ſoul-mart is in effect mechanical. The people of St. John are great mart hunters; the animal, which is not ſwift, ſoon flies to its warren for refuge, where it is ſuffocated with the fumes of lighted ſtraw. There is a breed perfectly inodorous, and comparatively little deſtructive; this is called the ſweet mart. There is alſo in this neighbourhood abundance of foxes and wild cats, for the production of every head of which the peaſantry receive a pecuniary compenſation. Our path now lay between barren mountains till we reached the poor village of Dockray, in Matterdale. Our ſquire entertained us by the way with ſome of thoſe *marvellous* ſtories which the credulity and ſuperſtition of the vulgar receive and propagate through every age. Armies, he ſaid, had been ſeen in the night-time fighting on the mountain tops, and performing the evolutions and manœuvres of a troop of horſe; and of theſe appearances ſeveral certificates had been publiſhed. This miraculous ſpectacle we referred to the exhalations of the Aurora Borealis flaſhing upon the ſerrated ſides and indented margins of the rocks, and which we had been well informed were often remarkably vivid, and produced multiform reſemblances to a moving body. This, at a former perilous criſis, when every mind and eye were prepared to contemplate and behold all that was terrific, was very readily conjectured to forebode with ominous preciſion an impending viſitation on the Northern borders. When we had paſſed Dockray about half a mile, the griſly chief of the mountains uproſe majeſtically, in front of us; and at every ſtep the green hills ſeemed to yawn wider, till the viſion which ſo enraptured Mr. Gilpin was gradually unfolded, and tranſported us with admiration of its grandeur. Romance has thrown a deep and ſolemn colouring over the Lake of Ullſwater. Expectation was rather ſurprized by the novelty, than gratified in the degree of intereſt to which anticipation had raiſed it. The water at its oppoſite edge daſhed inceſſantly againſt the brawny boſom of a ſtupendous rock, and ſpread a billowy curl upon its ſurface. Birk-fell, ſo named from having once maintained a thriving nurſery of birch wood, is now every where impreſſed with the breaks and furrows of ſavage ſterility. After margining a long line of ſhore, it bulges into a bold cape or headland, around which the Lake, in the meridian of its ſize and ſplendour, makes an elegant double, and flows (for aught we know) "through vales unknown to ſong." On the oppoſite border, the ſcenery preſents a reverſe of character. A fine green ſlope, ſprinkled with populous plantations of fir and larch, and an avenue trimming the ſhore, opened an enchanting viſta to the grey-headed Yew crag and the wooded majeſty of Glencoyn. The battlements and quadrangular turrets of Lyulph's tower, ſhot up at the ſame moment on our left. This is the reſidence of the Duke of Norfolk's game-keeper, and here his Grace uſually repoſes for a fortnight in autumn, enjoying perhaps, though in a leſs active ſenſe, the tranſitions of the Roman Saturnalia. The apartments are furniſhed in the ſimplicity of cottage neatneſs, the cielings low, and the floors of tile. The windows command the whole courſe of this imperial Lake, as far as the reach. On the right of the tower, ſinks a deep woody glen, where the fantaſtic root and tendril branch have almoſt concealed the rivulet that ripples through its boſom. At the cloſe of the walk is a grand baſon-like hollow in the rock, whoſe ſymmetry is broken by a niche for the fall of the river Airey, which we had left on the road from Matterdale. This guſhes partly over, and partly through the gap, and falls from the height of 40 perpendicular yards. The ſpectator is here favourably placed as much below the level, as the height of the fall; and it will be found in viewing waterfalls, that this circumſtance has conſiderable influence upon the effect of the ſcene. Returning once more '*ad ſidera*,' we bent our courſe towards Patterdale, and were charmed to extacy with every ſtep that advanced us nearer to the bliſsful regions of its unambitious monarch. At the turn of the road we diſcovered the termination of the water about two miles diſtant. The harſh rugged ſides of Birk-fell, called, from the jutting of the promontory, Place-fell, render it an object fit only for the effect of diſtance, by which the coarſe and glaring lines are ſhadowed and ſoftened, that, like the larger ſubjects of the canvaſs, diſguſt us on a nearer approach. Some delicious

cious green vales intercept the hills, and enliven the oppoſite ſhore. The rocks too aſſume the moſt intereſting variety of ſituation and feature. Some awfully overhang the lines of their baſes, others fearfully recede, and are leſs conſpicuouſly eminent; ſome gaily advance in ſparkling nudity, others ſullenly erect themſelves, muffled in foliage.

Patterdale, or Patrick's-dale, takes its name from the baptiſms of that Saint, purported to have been performed at a fount ſtill preſerved by the road-ſide. It is a poor little village, in which, however, if there is but little to admire, there is ſtill nothing to offend the eye or the imagination. Its fine paſtoral valley is watered by the river Coldrill, which contributes to repleniſh the Lake. Nothing can exceed the verdure of its incloſures, which are expoſed to frequent inundations, and have been known to lie half the ſeaſon under water. The fine conical hill, called Hartſop Dod, is ſeen from the Weſtern ſhore, thruſting forward its ſharp bold breaſt, and ſhutting the vale. The Lake is nine miles long, about three-quarters of a mile acroſs, and 70 yards deep. It is well ſtocked with trout and char, and is excluſively famous for a fiſh called ſcaleys or ſkellies, which ſomewhat reſemble herrings, and herd in ſhoals. An old fiſherman of the dale once netted 12,000 of theſe at a draught. The water poſſeſſes little tranſparency, and is often turbid. Two ſmall inſular ſpecks appear upon its ſurface. The ſurrounding lands are diſtributed into manors; a proviſion very propitious to its charms, for the townſman's ſtaring villa would be more than ever miſplaced upon the banks of Ullſwater. In this little "unſuſpected Paradiſe" we reſted ſix days, ſtrolling under the woods of Glencoyn, or tracing the beck of Glenridding by its murmur. By turns, we liſtened to the preceptive morality of Cicero and of Horace, or ſat as gueſts at the banquets of Anacreon. Time too was not unfrequently beguiled in converſations of more immediate intereſt upon the ſubjects, '*Quæ neſcire malum eſt.*' On the banks of Windermere we had admired the beautiful and picturesque, the Lake of Derwent had aſtoniſhed us with its profuſion of the ſublime and wild; but the ſober ſerenity of Ullſwater inſpired us with the more elevated notions of romantic grandeur. On the right of the road, at the entrance of the village, a finely furniſhed glen interſects for miles the roots of the mountains. It is overhung by the prominent ſummits of Glenridding Dod, Black Crag, and the Grieſdale fells; a long and beautiful chain. In the diſtance riſes Stone Cróſs Pike, and beyond it peeps the ſpire of Helwellyn, a mountain meaſuring 3324 feet from the level of the ſea. From a tarn or little lake in its ſummit iſſues the beck of Glenridding, which ruſhing fretfully through the hollow of the glen, empties its chryſtal ſtores into the Lake. A bridge under which it flows ſerves as a land-mark to divide the counties. The woods break at irregular diſtances upon the mountain-ſides, and leave a narrow ſtrip of paſture at their feet. Deſcending at the ſkirts of the palace, (which boaſts none of the tinſel ornaments of ſtate,) the Lake ſpreads ſweetly at our feet, and firſt diſcovers upon its oppoſite bank the huts of the miners at Blawick. The eye ſkims with impatience over the dreary precipice of Place-fell, and ſoon lights upon the green hills of Gowharrow. Lyulph's Tower next breaks upon the view, and conſtitutes a chaſte and ornamental feature in the landſcape.

The annals of the royal houſe of Patterdale are ſimply theſe: on ſome ſudden emergency at the time of a Scottiſh irruption upon the Northern counties, ſo frequently occurring in the hiſtory of our early reigns, a chief was wanted, to embody and command the ſhepherds of the dale; in this dilemma, an enterprizing peaſant, of the name of Mounſey, diſdained the ſhepherd's ſlothful life, and boldly volunteered his ſervices as the leader of his countrymen. His offer was accepted; and ſuch was the vigilance and preciſion with which his warlike genius inſpired him, that he ſucceeded in a total route of the invading army. He was accordingly crowned amid the acclamations of victory, and proclaimed King of Patterdale. The ſucceſſion was of courſe hereditary, and for ſome generations the monarch received the more ſubſtantial homage of his ſubjects. The family has riſen by honourable induſtry to a ſtate of comparative opulence; but the *regal* title and claims are only chronicled in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants. Mr. Gilpin's ſtory of Mattinſon, the curate, extraordinary

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as it may appear, was confirmed by every enquiry I could make, with one material exception; viz. the Univerſity education of his ſon. The inſtance, however, affords no criterion of the benefit of a prudent œconomy, or, indeed, of the value of the articles of life, ſince the character of the man was palpably that of a *notorious miſer*. A Patterdale peaſant never meets a ſtranger without ſaluting him; "*a fine day*" with them, amounts to "*good morrow*" with us; and it has become ſo completely habitual, that I have more than once received this greeting in the midſt of a brisk ſhower of rain. But the former ſimplicity of the place, the touriſts complain, is no longer to be met with. Within the laſt 20 years a party of miners have been imported to work a ſlate quarry at Blawick, whoſe communication with the natives is ſaid to have produced this effect. The only proof we experienced of this much-to-be-lamented innovation, was the drunken revelry of theſe people on a holiday, whoſe choruſſes, I confeſs, might ſomewhat have interrupted the Genius of Serenity in her midnight devotions, but for the benevolent concluſion that an evening of jovialty in the lives of theſe poor wretches, was but

"*A ſpot of azure in a cloudy ſky.*"

We did not omit, in the frequency of our rambles, to obſerve the occaſional and tranſient beauties of which theſe glorious ſcenes are ſuſceptible, from the variations of the ſeaſon, and the progreſs of the day. An effect produced upon a proſpect by a change of ſituation is *permanent*, and from this cauſe becomes a proper ſubject for the minuteneſs of particular deſcription. But the traveller muſt forfeit an infinite gratification, who is not alive to impreſſions of grandeur and of beauty, which it were a vain attempt to fix.

The contraſted ſhadows of a riſing and a ſetting ſun; the variety of tints which derive their reſpective luſtre from the exquiſite modifications of its rays; the azure of the ſky, and the gloomy purple of the water; the verdure of the paſtures, and the golden yellow of the woods; the grey rocks ſparkling a thouſand colours under the beams of a morning ſun; or catching a noonday ſhade from the miſts that ſlowly ſail acroſs their ſummits!

"And now the mountain tops are ſeen
Frowning amid the blue ſerene;
The variegated groves appear,
Deck'd in the colours of the waning year;
And, as new beauties they unfold,
Dip their ſkirts in beaming gold."

CUMBERLAND.

September 4. We reluctantly quitted theſe Elyſian territories, lingering with poetical ſenſibility at every turn, and gazing with ſomething like an emotion of envy towards the poſſeſſor, upon the covert coppice, the cooling brook, and graſſy veſted green. If ſuch a retirement were excluſively the condition of Royalty, who would not be a King?

"Nec excitatur claſſico miles truci,
Nec horret iratum mare;
Forumque vitat, et ſuperba civium
Potentiorum limina."

HOR. Epod. 4.

Fine fells ran at a variety of angles from the road ſide. The moſt prominent were thoſe of Blaize and Deeble. As we drew near the elegant cone of Hartſop, another pyramidal Dodd ruſhed upon us. Twice we croſſed the Coldrill in its gambols through the valley. At length we turned, leaving the village of Hartſop on our left, and came in ſight of Brotherwater, a tarn of perhaps a mile ſquare. The clouds now began to lower, and miſts came rolling on heavily from the mountains; we climbed a range of ſteep and dreary fells, from which we could only diſcern the precipices that ſkirted our path; and for ſome miles were as completely enveloped as a traveller in the thick fogs of a *Novembre d'Angleterre*. Torrents innumerable were heard roaring down the gills, and rolling before them the obſtacles to their fury. At length the vapours broke, the miſts gradually diſperſed, the noiſe of the torrents died away, and we found ourſelves rapidly deſcending towards the peaceful banks of Windermere. Beneath us lay 'the clear mirror of the flood:'

"Calm and unruffled as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface."

At Lowwood we were detained long enough to ſee and admire the parſonage at Bowneſs, the fine promontory of Rawlinſon's Nab, the famous Stockgill force at Ambleſide, and to accompliſh the perilous adventure of Langdale. The dale opens at the head of the Lake, winding in the hollows of that ſtupendous pile of rock and mountain,

tain, which is terminated by the fantaſtic brow of Langdale Pikes. At the entrance of the dale we ſaw the romantic lake of Elter-water, ſpread out in a noble natural amphitheatre. Langdale, like Borrowdale, (which it reſembles ſo nearly in other reſpects as to render minute deſcription ſuperfluous,) is peopled only by the daleſmen. The valley is a fine green meadow, through which flows a limpid rivulet of a blood-red tinge, produced by an ochre with which the mountains abound. It is uſed by the ſhepherds for marking their ſheep, and called Langdale red. We paſſed ſeveral ſlate rocks, where the labourers work frequently at the coſt, and always at the hazard, of their lives. Paveyark, a hanging rock 600 feet in height, with a tarn baſoned in its ſummit, nods awfully to the paſſing traveller. The dale terminates abruptly in a ſpacious and magnificent *arena*, where, if we could ſuppoſe the aſſembled council of another Hannibal, Nature ſeems to have erected a barrier that would have effectually foiled the vigour of its enterprize. The route homeward opens at the head of Coniſton water. As we ſcaled the ſteep ſides of Hardknot, a hideous crag preſented itſelf, from which was plundered the laſt eagle's eyrie. An amicable altercation between the farmer and his wife, whoſe good fortune it was to diſcover the treaſure, preceded the execution of their deſign. The good man's fears, leſt he ſhould return no more to the longing arms of his ſpouſe, quite vanquiſhed his reſolution; upon which the Amazonian dame (feeling probably leſs alarm in the event of *his* apprehenſions) deſcended, accoutred as ſhe was, and, after a long, and for ſome time doubtful conflict, bore away the ſpoils in triumph.

10th Sept. Our journey homewards commenced, by way of Kendall, Lancaſter, Preſton, and Liverpool, to Cheſter; and it would be tedious, if not impertinent, after ſo long a trial of my reader's patience, to dwell upon the objects of notice, in a route ſo familiarly known. It may ſuffice to mention, the extenſive line of the Cartmell ſands; the caſtle and clean town of Lancaſter, and the fine river Lune upon which it ſtands; the town and port of Liverpool upon the Merſey, and the numerous recent monuments which it diſplays, of an alliance moſt honourable to its inhabitants (the nature of whoſe *principal* traffic ſeems indeed to require ſome *weighty* counterpoiſe) between the gains of merchandize, and the improvement of Literature and the Arts. Farther, I would mention the antiquities of Cheſter, the view of the Welſh mountains from its walls, and the broad and beautiful ſtream of the Dee. Leaving Cheſter, we ſtole a peep at the inimitable vale of Llangollen, in our road to Oſweſtry. At Gresford church the touriſt may delight his eyes with the view of Mr. Parry's houſe in an enchanting woodland vale; and in the chancel of the church at Wrexham he may ſee the chef d'œuvre of Roubiliac in the monument of the Middletons, the deſign of which was tranſlated by the ſame hand to Weſtminſter Abbey. To deſcribe the ruin of Valla Crucis abbey, the fine foliaged banks of the Dee, and the ſplendid aqueducts thrown acroſs it, is the province of the Welſh touriſt and he will not omit the hermitage of the female anchorites, with whom *all the world* are acquainted.

The town of Oſweſtry, and the memorable capital of Shropſhire, its handſome churches, and pretty ſurrounding country, together with the ſmoaky flat which for many miles environs the furnaces and manufactures of Birmingham, it would be need'leſs and unintereſting to deſcribe. Of Hagley and the Leaſowes *too much* has been already ſaid; the lawns and woods of the former, and the mauſoleum which entombs the much-lamented Lucy, may well deſerve a viſit, and perhaps a ſigh. But the frippery of a taſte which, though conſtantly aſpiring to ſomething beyond mediocrity, was more prone to copy, than capable to originate, has here laviſhed artificial ornament with an exceſs ſo truly ridiculous, as leaves little ſcope for burleſque. The library exhibits a choice and valuable ſelection, and is conſecrated by the marble buſtos of Spenſer, Shakſpeare, and the poet Dryden, which once decorated the ſhelves of Alexander Pope. The Leaſowes near the village of Hales-Owen retain a title to little more than the reſpect due to local aſſociation: the natural timidity of its Fauns and Dryads ſeems never to have recovered from the ſhock inflicted by the bitter perſecutions of the mercileſs bailiff; and we reviſit with a melancholy pleaſure the groves and grots, the moſſy caves and rural cells, in which they preſided. The

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lowly thatch of Shenstone is to be seen no more, and the ornaments of the garden present a scene of ruinous disorder. The profuse sprinkling of poetical scraps was an extravagance inconsistent with the genuine simplicity of a pure taste, and probably would have excited *total disgust*, where it has drawn a *qualified admiration*; had they deserved less of poetical fame. But the exquisite delicacy of the tribute to the memory of Maria Dolman, would disarm the harshest critic of his pen.

Heu! quanto minus est cum *reliquis versari*, quam *tui meminisse!*

As we re-approached the great City after an absence of only 5 weeks, we were reminded of the many strong temptations to a life of uninterrupted seclusion, which we had left on the banks of Windermere. *There*, a small family occupying a comfortable house, and an estate of 10 acres of land, with an adequate establishment of servants, a horse and a cow; may live upon the finest mutton, the best-fed poultry, &c. upon an income of 200l. a year. A comparison of the enjoyments of a life spent in the harassing pursuits of honours and emolument, and that which is religiously dedicated to the innocent and ornamental gratifications of a classic retirement, very naturally ensued.

——Honos et dulce lucellum,
An secretum iter et fallentis semita Vitæ?

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to add to the arguments which have been so often used, and are so universally anticipated, on either side of this interesting question. Upon the whole, it was concluded that the prospect of felicity was agreeable chiefly in *perspective*; that the life most *usefully* employed, was the most *honourable* to its possessor; and that to contract our wants, and economise our pleasures, was the great secret of happiness whether at *Rome* or at *Ulubræ!*

P. 133, a, l. 3, *from bottom*, r. Si-Torr,
P. 134, l. 20, r. an aspect.
l. 31, r. venusto.
l. 48, r. her demonstration.
P. 135, a, l. 11. r. Bennhevis.
l. 30, r. involuntarily.
P. 136, l. 10, *from bott.* r. Laterig.
b, l. 1. r. Ormathwaite.
l. 32, r. Udolpho.
l. 35, r. glorious.
l. 4, *from bott.* r. yellower.

Mr. URBAN,

IN looking into Aubrey's Surrey, under Chopham, Vol. III. p. 202, I found in an epitaph the following words: "Quorum quisque armiger successive fuit *Mr. Vibrellatorum*, Angl." What does *Mr.* VIBRELLATORUM mean? And in Vol. III. p. 64, under Lingfield, is the following memorandum: "Here, as in all *Woodsore countries*, the parishioners sing well, as they do in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire." I have looked in all the dictionaries I am possessed of, but cannot find the word *Woodsore*; can you tell me the meaning?

I have lately seen a MS copy of the *Decreta* of the University of Cambridge, in which, among others, I found the following decree about swimming, &c.

"Multis et gravibus de causis ordinatum et statutum fuit, et est per magistrum Johannem Whitgifte, S. T. P. universitatis Cantabrigiæ vicecancellarium, præpositos, magistros, sive præsidentes collegiorum, in scholis publicis 8vo Maij, A.D. 1571, et reg. Elizabethæ 13mo: si quis Scholarium hujus Universitatis, cujuscunque ordinis aut status fuerit, infra gradum Baccalaureum Artium, Rivum, Stagnum, aut Aquam aliam quamcunque infrà comitatum Cantabrigiæ, natandi, seu lavandi causâ diurno vel nocturno tempore ingrediatur; et super hoc, vel evidentiâ facti, vel sufficienti probatione convictus fuerit; quod tunc omnis hujusmodi sic delinquens, pro primâ vice acritèr et severè, primò domi in collegio in quo commoratur verberibus castigetur et puniatur palàm et publicè in communi Aulâ, in præsentiâ omnium et singulorum sociorum, scholarium, et reliquorum in dicto collegio commorantium; et consequentèr proximo die palàm et publicè in scholis publicis coram lectore cujus est lectionis aut esse debuit auditor, et omnium auditorum ejusdem, per unum Procuratorum, aut alium assignandum per Dominum vicecancellarium, severè acritèr que verberibus iterum puniatur et castigetur, omni excusatione, petitione, supplicatione, aut indulgentiâ omnino cessante. Et secundâ vice, quod omnis sic delinquens, et collegio cujus est scholaris, et universitate privetur, et ipse facto in perpetuum expellatur.—Quod si Baccalaureus artium existat, tunc pro primâ vice quilibet sic delinquens in ceppis pedibus constrictis per unum diem integrum in aulâ communi ejus collegii in quo commoratur plectatur; et insuper ante ejus dimissionem è ceppis decem solidos legalis monetæ

monetæ Angliæ persolvere tenetur ad comeatum sive communas omnium in eodem collegio existentium; et pro secundâ vice, idem collegio et universitate expulsus recedere teneatur, omni appellatione, querelâ, sive révocatione, omnimodo et in omnibus supradictis cessante et remotâ. Quod si sit in Artibus Magister, aut Baccalaureus in Jure, Medicinâ, aut Musicâ, aut superioris ordinis, aut gradus, tunc cum severè puniendum et castigandum judicio et arbitrio Præpositi collegii in quo idem delinquens inhabitat, aut eo absente Præsidentis et unius Decanorum commiserint præfati constituentes."

The above is the decree faithfully copied from the transcript lent to me; but I think there must be some omission in the last line, otherwise I cannot make sense of it.

This appears a pretty severe sentence for cleanliness, especially if *comitatus* extends to the whole county, and I do not know that it is ever used in a more confined sense.

From the same transcript I copied likewise the three following Graces:

"April 27mo. 1661. Cum omnibus modis incumbat Academiæ famam tueri, dedecus depellere; Placeat Vobis, ut omnia rescripta, justiones et mandata *Oliveri* nuper dicti Protectoris, reliquaque istius Tyrannidis monumenta quæ in Registro hujus Academiæ vel alibi prostant visenda, deleantur et de medio penitus tollantur."

"April 27mo. 1661. Placeat Vobis, ut eorum omnium, qui per hæc tempora, præsertim *Oliverianæ*, constituti sunt Concionatores Academiæ, ii solum, qui ritè ordinati sunt juxta formam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, pro veris Concionatoribus hujus Academiæ habeantur.

"April 20th 1764. His serene Highness George Augustus, Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was admitted to the degree of LL. D. in the usual form, having first taken and subscribed the oaths of allegiance and Dabis Fidem, &c. The form of the Grace was as follows:"—

"Placeat Vobis, ut Serenissimus Princeps Georgius Augustus de Mecklenburgh Strelitz, nostræ Reginæ germanus Frater, non tam in sui ornamentum quàm in æternum hujus Academiæ decus, coöptetur in Ordinem Doctorum in Lege Civili."

Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

CONCEIVING that bold and daring errors cannot be too strongly resisted, you will gratify many of your readers by inserting the following account, given by the authors of the British Critic for last month, p. 199, of "Two Discourses, designed to recommend a general Observance of the Lord's Supper, by T. Drummond;" reviewed too feebly in your last vol. p. 1048. Yours, &c. H.

"We mention these Discourses, only lest the specious title should mislead any well-intentioned Christians to become purchasers. The author, indeed, professes to recommend the observance of the Lord's Supper, but he might as well recommend a Supper in commemoration of Dr. Priestley, or any other departed friend, whom he might please to call a Christian. He regards it only as "*a decent social meeting*, by which we acknowledge the Father Almighty, and recognize Jesus Christ, as a teacher of that which we consider to be the Holy Will of God." "We seek in it," he says, "to strengthen our best resolutions, whilst we comply with the last wishes of a *dying friend*, JESUS OF NAZARETH." P. 24.

That they who presume to degrade the blessed Son of God into a mere man, should also lower his holy institutions into mere social meetings, is perfectly consistent; but it is at the same time quite evident, that such persons have, in their religion, no Sacraments, nor, in fact, any Redeemer. "For it cost too much to redeem their souls, so that they must let that alone for ever."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 19.

LEAVING to abler hands the delineation of the character and professional merits of the late Mr. BARRY, respecting which some difference of opinion may possibly exist, I wish to record in your valuable Miscellany, as well the benevolent effort to afford relief to his old age, as the affecting honours paid to his remains.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of which your Printer has been long a member, and which, from the number of its associates, and the practical utility of its plan, is so universally known and respected both at home and abroad, has the additional credit of having been, during the latter period of his life, (the *Literary Fund* excepted) the sole patron of JAMES BARRY.

It is a singular fact, that almost every shilling of which this eccentric genius died possessed, can be traced to the gratuities of that Society, of which, on his presenting to it his invaluable paintings, he was elected a perpetual member; and from which he then received a gold medal and 200 guineas, with leave to exhibit his paintings to the

publick

publick during two years, an exhibition which produced him 700*l.* clear money, no deduction whatever being made for the trouble given to the officers and ſervants of the eſtabliſhment. Theſe two ſums form nearly the total of the property he has left.

In the courſe of laſt ſummer, ſome members of the Society, deeply regretting the wretched and uncomfortable mode in which Mr. Barry proſecuted his profeſſional labours, without one ſervant or aſſiſtant, in a houſe pervious to all the inclemencies of the various ſeaſons, and daily becoming more expoſed and unſafe, in proportion as his increaſing age rendered him leſs able to endure theſe hardſhips, propoſed to raiſe a ſubſcription for the purchaſe of an annuity during his life.

The ready benevolence of the Earl of Radnor, and of many other noblemen and gentlemen, members of the Society, amply ſeconded the project; and nearly 1000*l.* was ſoon contributed, including 100 guineas voted by the Society, which was reſtricted by its rules from taking a larger or more active part in the tranſaction than permitting its Secretary to receive the ſubſcriptions.

At a meeting of the Subſcribers to conſider of the moſt beneficial mode of inveſting that ſum, the Earl of Radnor in the chair; Sir Robert Peel offered, in conſideration of 1000*l.* to ſecure an annuity of 120*l.* during the life of Mr. Barry, being at the rate of 12 per cent. Mr. Barry being then 64 years of age, this was conſidered a fair offer, and was thankfully accepted by the Subſcribers, on account of Sir Robert's diſpenſing with thoſe forms and certificates which the public offices might have required.

On the 28th of November the deed was executed, and the 1000*l.* paid to Sir Robert Peel, together with his ſolicitor's bill for preparing it, amounting to about 15*l.* Theſe two ſums exceeded by about twenty or thirty pounds the amount of the ſubſcriptions then received. One of the ſubſcribers made up the deficiency, in anticipation of the ſubſcriptions expected from Dublin, but which have not yet been received.

On the 22d of February laſt, when not one quarter's payment had become due, and before he had received the ſmalleſt benefit from the liberality of his friends, Mr. Barry, after an illneſs of a few days, died.

Sir Robert Peel on being appriſed of Mr. Barry's death, and that the indigence of his relatives would, without other aſſiſtance, preclude the poſſibility of beſtowing any extra expence upon his funeral, was induced to offer 200*l.* out of the one thouſand, now become his own, for defraying the expence of the interment in St. Paul's (leave for which had been obtained), and for the erection of an adequate monument in that Cathedral, to the memory of Mr. Barry.

In order to effectuate this object with ſome ſuitable ſolemnity, it was unanimouſly carried in the Society of Arts, on Wedneſday, the 5th of March, on the motion of Sir Robert Peel, ſeconded by Mr. William Tooke: "That permiſſion ſhould be given to the perſons conducting the funeral of the late Mr. Barry, to place his body in the great room of the Society the night previous to his interment, as the laſt tribute in the power of the Society to offer to the remains of the illuſtrious Artiſt, to whoſe labours it is indebted for the ſeries of claſſical paintings which adorn its walls."

The funeral having been fixed for Friday, the 14th of March, the body was on the Thurſday evening placed in the great room, ſurrounded by a ſcreen hung with black, and ſufficiently low to admit of the paintings being ſeen by the ſombre light afforded by the ſconces and maſſy candles placed around the corpſe. The whole preſented an awful and impreſſive ſpectacle, and the general diſpoſition was highly creditable to the zeal and attention of Mr. Page the undertaker. A very great number of the members of the Society with their friends (none others being admitted) attended, to bid a long farewell to the departed genius, whoſe corpſe, placed within the theatre of his fame, enjoyed that repoſe, to which, while living, he was an utter ſtranger.

On the enſuing day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the funeral proceſſion took place from the houſe of the Society towards St. Paul's; the hearſe was followed by 18 mourning coaches, and by the carriages of ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen. The body was met on the ſteps of the Weſt front of the Cathedral by Dr. Fly, the officiating minor canon, and conducted into one of the chapels, where the ſervice was read in the preſence of a number

ber of gentlemen who had joined the proceſſion at the church. From thence the body was moved to the South-eaſt corner of the crypt under the Cathedral, and depoſited between the remains of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and Sir Joſhua Reynolds. *Requieſcat in pace!*

The pall-bearers on the occaſion were Sir Robert Peel, Caleb Whiteford, eſq. Richard Clark, eſq. Chamberlain of the City, and Dr. Powell, Preſidents of the Society; Gen. Watſon, and Dr. Charles Taylor, the Secretary. Several of the chairmen and members of the Society attended as mourners.

By inſerting this ſtatement of the riſe and application of this well-intentioned but ill-fated fund, you will oblige ONE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

P. S. I have heard with mixed emotions of indignation and ſurprize, that a lecturing artiſt lately indulged at a faſhionable place of public amuſement, near Albemarle-ſtreet, in reflections as unfounded as they were injurious reſpecting the circumſtances attending the death and funeral of Mr. Barry. An impartial publick will think it fitting that there ſhould be a diſtinction in the laſt honours paid to thoſe who paint for money, and to thoſe who paint for fame: the former in their life-time receive their full reward; let them not therefore repine at the diſintereſted tribute beſtowed on merit which never interfered with their more ſubſtantial gains, but

'Tis higheſt Heaven's command,
That *ſordid* aims ſhould *ſordid* paths purſue; [curb the hand,
That what enſnares the heart, ſhould
And Virtue's worthleſs foes be falſe to glory too.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(*Continued from Vol. LXXV. p.* 585.)

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſubject of my laſt letter was Bruges. I went from that city to Oſtend by water: the diſtance is four leagues. The country through which the canal paſſes is extremely flat, but well cultivated; as the plains of Flanders generally are. The dull uniformity of the paſſage was relieved by the converſation of an ingenious fellow-traveller, whom I gueſſed to be an Engliſh Popiſh Prieſt. This gentleman, with whom I had a debate on a much controverted ſubject, *the rule of faith*, was a ſhrewd and ſubtle diſputant, ſmooth and inſinuating in his manners, and bore ſtrong *traits* of reſemblance to the family of Ignatius Loyola. As I glory in belonging to the family of the immortal Chillingworth, it was not likely that we ſhould come to any agreement on the abovementioned topic. He combated that fundamental principle of genuine Proteſtantiſm, the *all ſufficiency of the Bible*, as ſubverſive of the *Unity of the Faith*. His arguments may be ſummed up in the following words of a very plauſible apologiſt for the Roman Catholic religion: "The Bible is the entire code of the Proteſtant's belief; to take that from him, therefore, would be to take away his religion: he acknowledges no revelation, he admits no belief nor practice to be obligatory, but what he finds in his Bible. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic is taught to conſider the Scriptures neither as the *only* nor as the *eſſential* rule of his faith. When, therefore, he is told that, of them who read the ſacred books, many pervert them to their ruin, and that, from frequent experience of this abuſe, the heads of his church have been led to lay ſome reſtraint on the people in the uſe of them, he is not afraid of being deprived of his religion with his Bible, becauſe he has learned that, as Chriſtianity exiſted before the Scriptures were written, ſo it may continue when theſe ceaſe to be read *." To this quotation I would oppoſe the following paſſage from the pen of a very celebrated Divine of the Church of England, as a ſummary of my arguments: "We object to Popery, not as it is an erroneous ſect of Chriſtianity, but as it is an Anti-chriſtian ſyſtem of ſuperſtition, totally ſubverſive of the truth, as well as of the benefits of the Goſpel of Chriſt, attempting to tranſfer our faith and hopes of everlaſting life from Chriſt, the rock of our ſalvation, to the ſandy foundation of human authority and precarious tradition †." Our converſation was interrupted by the view of Oſtend, where I arrived to breakfaſt, and from whence

* Inquiry into the moral and political tendency of the religion called Roman Catholic. 1790.

† Archdeacon Blackburne's Conſiderations on the ſtate of Popery in Great Britain.

I ſailed

I failed for England on the evening of the same day.

Ostend first rose into notice towards the close of the sixteenth century, when it became a regular fortification under the auspices of William I. Prince of Orange, the illustrious founder of the Dutch Republic. In 1583 the Duke of Parma made an unsuccessful attempt on the fortress of Ostend, and the Dutch kept possession of it till the year 1601, when the ever-memorable siege commenced, which lasted upwards of three years, and terminated in the surrender of the town to the Spaniards. The length of the siege, however, had enabled the Prince of Orange to make himself master of other towns, which he considered as an ample indemnification for the loss of Ostend; and the Spaniards, by directing their whole strength against that place, were prevented during three campaigns from carrying the war into the United Provinces; of which breathing time the Dutch did not fail to make the best possible use. Accordingly, a medal was struck on the capitulation of Ostend, with the following inscription: *Jehovah plus daderat quam perdidimus.*

Our gallant countryman, Sir Francis Vere, acquired great renown in the defence of Ostend. The siege was conducted by two of the ablest generals at that time in Europe, the Archduke Albert, and the Marquis de Spinola. The Princess Isabella is said to have been so eagerly bent on the reduction of Ostend, as to declare that she would never change her shift till the town was taken. My author does not pretend to vouch whether the lady kept her word.

On the death of Charles the Second of Spain, the French took possession of Ostend; but they were obliged to surrender it to the Allies in 1706: it was then garrisoned by the Dutch, in whose hands it remained till the year 1715; when, by virtue of the Barrier Treaty, it was incorporated with the Austrian Netherlands.

In 1745 Ostend surrendered to the French arms, after a siege of a few days; and soon after, Louis the XVth entered the town, in the course of his vain-glorious parade through Flanders. At the peace of Aix la Chapelle, it was restored to the Emperor. Towards the close of the year 1792, the French entered Ostend with the cry of *Vive la Republique*. It was evacuated by them in the Spring following; but they regained possession of it in June 1794, and have kept it ever since.

Soon after the sovereignty of Flanders was transferred to the Austrian Princes of the German line, an attempt was made to revive the spirit of commerce, by the establishment of an East India Company at Ostend, which took place in 1722. The illiberal jealousy of England, France, and Holland, defeated in its infancy an undertaking which opened the fairest prospects to the Flemings. It was stipulated in the treaty of Seville, that the charter of the Ostend Company should be suspended for a limited period, and by the treaty of Vienna in 1731. The Company was compleatly dissolved, on condition that the contracting powers in the treaty of Seville should guarantee the *pragmatic sanction*. The hopes of the Flemings were revived by the Emperor Joseph the Second, who declared Ostend a free port; and was very anxious to open the navigation of the Scheld. Little did that Monarch dream, when he visited his Flemish states, that in the course of a few years, they would be swallowed up by France, in spite of all Europe. As little did the Dutch dream in 1784, when they made such a noise about the opening of the Scheld, that they too were shortly to share the same fate.

Ostend is a poor-looking dirty town. There was no inducement to prolong my stay a single hour; and I had great satisfaction in being told on my arrival at the inn, that a packet boat for Dover would be ready to sail that evening. We set sail with a fair wind; and next morning, at an early hour, I was gratified with a view of the white cliffs of Albion. On approaching the coast, the view of Dover is very romantic. When we came in sight of the town, a small boat put off from the harbour, and came along-side of us, to take on shore those passengers who were anxious to set their feet as soon as possible on *terra firma*. The boatman demanded for his fare the *moderate* sum of four shillings a head. On landing, we were surrounded by a groupe of innkeepers and waiters, recommending their respective houses with much noise and impertinence. I was now happy in being able to repay my worthy fellow-traveller from Brussels, the civilities I had experienced from him in travelling from that place to Ostend; and I furnished him with every precaution

caution in my power, againſt the ſhameful impoſitions practiſed upon foreigners at our ſea ports. One of the paſſengers was a young Pruſſian officer, who knew not one word of Engliſh. He was going expreſs to the Pruſſian Ambaſſador; and accompanied my Bruſſels friend and myſelf in a poſt-chaiſe to London. The occurrences of our journey muſt be poſtponed to another letter, which will cloſe the Tour to the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1798. Yours, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

IN looking over ſome papers I have found one, the contents of which are, perhaps, worth preſerving.

"M. Beaume, a great French chemiſt, in a book entitled, *Memoires ſur la meilleure maniere de conſtruire les Alembics. Paris*, 8vo, 1778, ſays: that there is but one kind of Wine in nature, and that the only ſubſtance which produces Wine is *Sugar*; and aſſures us, that, by a proper uſe of Sugar, a perfect imitation may be made of the beſt wines in France and other countries; and that Spirits (equal to the beſt that are diſtilled from Wine) may be obtained from Sugar; and that it is impoſſible by chemical analyſis to diſtinguiſh one from the other.

So long ago as the year 1660, Dr. Goddard publiſhed a propoſal for making Wine of the juice of Sugar-canes; and the learned Dr. Shaw (in his Chemical Lectures) ſhews (if I miſtake not) in what manner.

See the article GODDARD, in the fourth volume of the Biographia Britannica; and Dr. Shaw's "Chemical Lectures." X. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkſhire, March* 6.

I HAVE often laughed at the following paſſage in Shakſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure; but till lately thought it ſtrange caricature. Two incidents which I not long ago heard of, have made me admire more and more the wonderful ſkill and obſervation of our great Dramatiſt, even in the humble traits of his loweſt characters.

"*Barnadine.* A pox o' your throats! who makes that noiſe there? who are you?

Clown. Your friend, Sir! the hangman. You muſt be ſo good, Sir, to riſe and be put to death."

The Drop lately erected at —— to be uſed at executions inſtead of the old Gallows, (I do not know whether it is on the ſame ſcale as Drops in other places) is of a ſmall conſtruction, a doll-iſh affair, more like a mock machine for the ſuſpenſion of a faucy cat, or mangy dog. The Clergyman who attends the ſentenced malefactors at that place, was, ſoon after its erection, talking with ſome other perſons, of the number of convicts who might be executed at once; and coolly obſerved that "five would be crowded, but four might hang *comfortably*."

At a late execution of a malefactor there, after the rope was faſtened, and the board of the Drop was let down, the poor man gave a ſudden ſpring, and reached the ſide of the machine with his legs, and ſupporting his body, prevented for a ſhort time his proper ſuſpenſion. When it was attempted to force him from his hold, he was very unruly, and made many ſtruggles to oppoſe the finiſhing of his execution, to the diſmay of the Under-ſheriff, Gaoler, and other attendants. The Clergyman mentioned above, who ſeemed tutored in the manners of a priſon, and yet, though he had loſt the fineneſs of feeling diſplayed in common life, had not ſubſtituted ferocity in its place, kindly and affectionately addreſſed the malefactor with, "Do, my good man, do be hanged." T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

IN the firſt volume of "Memoirs of the Peers of England," (under Viſcount Montague) Mr. E. Brydges ſtates that title to be extinct; but I ſhould conceive it more proper to ſtate it as *dormant*. Archdale, in his Peerage of Ireland, traces the Earl of Altamont (now Marquis of Sligo, and an Engliſh Peer by the title of Baron Monteagle) from Richard Browne, younger ſon of Sir Anthony Browne, Viſcount Montague, in the reign of Henry VIII.

I have experienced great pleaſure in reading the firſt volume of that work; and ſhould be glad to hear the ſecond was likely to be publiſhed; but think the plan is rather confined.

In Pennant's Tour, a very curious account is given relative to the illegitimacy of the great Lord Chancellor Elleſmere, which the learned Editor ſeems to have overlooked.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

47. *A Guide to the Cathedral Church at* Ely.

THIS work is a compreſſion of Mr. Bentham's valuable and rare Hiſtory of Ely. If we call it very meagre, we mean only in reſpect to pages, being only 70, 16 of which are taken up in the characteriſticks of the different ſtyles of our architecture, and ſpecimens of each in this church. Then follows a ſcientific deſcription of the church, with its ſeveral parts and ornaments, their dates and repairs; alſo, the pariſh-church of Trinity adjoining, filled with pews and benches for the moſt part as mean and unſightly as thoſe commonly ſeen in a village-church, the rich profuſion of every ſort of ornament now covered with an execrable cruſt of whitewaſh, yet once beautiful with colouring and gilding; the deanry and other buildings, once parts of the monaſtery, including Prior Cranden's chapel, excellent plates of which moſt curious piece of antiquity, with ſections, elevations, &c. of the whole, and different parts of it, have been lately given by Mr. Wilkins, jun. in the XIVth volume of *Archæologia*; the ruins of the conventual-church, actually erected by the foundreſs, Elfleda, now a grand approach to five of the prebendal houſes; and, laſt of all, the biſhop's palace. From the perſevering munificence of the preſent Biſhop, a new pulpit is ſhortly expected worthy of this cathedral, being put under the direction of Mr. Graves, an architect of conſiderable repute. An Appendix contains a ſummary chronological account of the erection and principal improvements and reparations of the buildings.

We recommend this little Guide to the Cathedral of Ely, which beſpeaks the hands of a maſter, to the notice of the publick at large, as well as of the viſitors of the place.

48. *The laſt Advice of* David *to his Son* Solomon, *and of* St. Paul *to the Elders of* Epheſus. *Two Sermons, preached at* Long Sutton, *Oct.* 6, 1805. *By* Charles Jerram, *M. A. on his taking Leave of that Neighbourhood.*

AFTER a continuance of eight of his moſt happy years in this ſituation, whether of paſtor or curate we are not told, Mr. J. takes an affectionate leave of his hearers, in two ſermons, from 1 Chron. xxviii. 9, Acts xx. 32, recapitulating the doctrines he has preached among them, and for which he acknowledges himſelf to have been reſpected, and cheriſhed "a very ſtrong affection towards them." Theſe are, the eſſential doctrines of Chriſtianity, ſound Morality, or the obſervance of all moral duties, and a fixed dependence on the Atonement * of Chriſt for acceptance with God. "The divinity of the Son of God, the agency of the Divine Spirit, the doctrine of Juſtification by Faith alone, &c. have all the ſame direct tendency to produce holineſs of heart and life. They are the grand doctrines of Chriſtianity, they are interwoven in the texture of our excellent Liturgy, and they lie at the foundation of all holy obedience." (p. 17.) "None can more ſtrenuouſly inſiſt upon the abſolute and indiſpenſable obligation to abound in good works than thoſe who maintain the prime importance of repentance and faith." (p. 33.) "It falls directly within my province to caution you againſt thinking lightly of any of theſe doctrines, which form the baſis of every Church that till lately has called itſelf Chriſtian." (p. 37.) "It is the duty of every man to *ſtudy the Bible*. Reſiſt beginnings, and avoid controverſy. I know I have been reſpected. Still manifeſt the ſame affection for my much-eſteemed ſucceſſor. Encourage your Sunday-ſchools; ſtrengthen the hands of your miniſter by diligent attention on the ordinances of Religion."

49. *The Botaniſt's Guide through the Counties of* Northumberland *and* Durham. *Vol. I.*

THIS little work, part of a larger, is inſcribed to the preſident and members of the Literary and Philoſophical Society at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, by three of the members: N. J. Winch, F. L. S. John Thornhill, and Richard Waugh. It is by ſuch works as theſe that the botanical hiſtory of the kingdom is promoted.

50. *Obſervations on the preſent State of the Highlands of* Scotland, *with a View to the Cauſes and probable Conſequences of Emigration. By the Earl of* Selkirk.

MR. IRVINE, whoſe "Enquiries into the Cauſes and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands and Weſtern

* See Mr. J's Eſſays on the Atonement, reviewed vol. LXXV. p. 343.

Iſlands of Scotland" we reviewed vol. LXXIII. p. 539, argued againſt emigration, recommending coercive and diſſuaſive meaſures to prevent it. The Noble Writer before us himſelf *encouraged* emigration, by properly conducting and ſuperintending a ſettlement of 800 perſons on the iſland of Prince Edward, in the Gulph of St. Laurence, near the coaſt of Nova Scotia, 120 miles long, much interſected by arms of the ſea, along which is a thinly-ſcattered population, eſtimated at about 7 or 8000. The lands of this iſland were granted, 1767, in ſeveral large lots, of which a great proportion fell into the hands of perſons who have entirely neglected their improvement; and, in conſequence of this, many very extenſive tracts are totally uninhabited. The new ſettlers, having arrived *before* his Lordſhip, had not profited by his advice; but, having been left to themſelves, remained in their encampment, "partaking, in ſome degree, of the verſatility of a mob." Add to which, an alarming fever broke out among them, which was fortunately checked by a medical gentleman whom his Lordſhip had with him. In little more than one year from the date of their landing on the iſland had theſe people made themſelves independent of any ſupply that did not ariſe from their own labour, by crops of corn and potatoes, and by fiſhing. Upon the whole, his Lordſhip obſerves, "that the Highlanders, though of little uſe as manufacturers, may be made excellent coloniſts, and that our North American poſſeſſions may be peopled and brought into cultivation without introducing into them men whoſe principles are *ſo repugnant to our own conſtitution and government as thoſe which are prevalent among the natives of the United States.* Of the poſſibility of inducing the Highlander to go to our own Colonies, I preſume that not farther doubt can be entertained; and I cannot help flattering myſelf that no inconſiderable progreſs has already been made towards this object. In ſome conſiderable diſtricts the current appears already to be decidedly turned. How far the example of theſe may operate on other parts of the country, time only can ſhew; but it can ſcarcely admit of a doubt that ſome farther exertion in the ſame line would ſecure to our own Colonies thoſe among our countrymen who cannot be retained in the kingdom." (p. 222.)

Contents of theſe obſervations:

"I. Independence of the Highland Chieftain in former Times. Internal State of the Country, reſulting from that Circumſtance.

"II. Change in the Policy of the Highland Proprietors ſubſequent to the Rebellion of 1745.

"III. Conſequences of this Change on Population through the Prevalence of Paſturage, Sheep-farms, and Engroſſing of Farms.

"IV. Situation and Circumſtances of the old Tenantry. Choice of Reſources when diſpoſſeſſed of their Farms. Emigration preferred; for what Reaſon; limited in Extent.

"V. Political Effects of the Emigration. The Highlands hitherto a Nurſery of Soldiers; Circumſtances on which this depended; no longer exiſt. The Loſs of this national Advantage does not ariſe from Emigration.

"VI. The Emigration of the Highlanders intimately connected with the Progreſs of National Proſperity; not detrimental to Manufactures nor Agriculture.

"VII. Means that have been propoſed for preſerving the Population. Of the higheſt Improvement of Waſte Lands. Fiſheries; Manufactures; cannot obviate the Neceſſity of Emigration.

"VIII. Emigration has no permanent Effect on Population. Legal Reſtrictions uſeleſs and dangerous. Diſcontents in the Highlands cauſe Emigration. Uſeful to the Public Peace.

"IX. Prejudices of the Highland Proprietors againſt Emigration. Miſtakes, from what they ariſe.

"X. Conduct of the Highland Society. Emigration Regulation Bill.

"XI. Importance of the Emigrants to our Colonies; Cuſtom of ſettling in the United States; Means of inducing a Change of Deſtination; will not increaſe the Spirit of Emigration.

"XII. Meaſures adopted in purſuance of theſe Views by the Author's Settlement formed in Prince Edward's Iſland; its Difficulties, Progreſs, and final Succeſs."

51. *A Diſſertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great Period of* 1260 *Years; the Papal and* Mohammedan *Apoſtacies; the tyrannical Reign of* Antichriſt, *or the Infidel Power; and the Reſtoration of the* Jews. *By* George Stanley Faber, *B.D. Vicar of* Stockton-upon-Tees. 2 *Vols.*

THE different explications of the Prophecies

Prophecies of Daniel and John, on the great objects above enumerated, are no objection, with reflecting minds, to the veracity of both, which, by the conſtruction here offered, are clearly ſhewn to be concurrent, to ſynchronize together, and to repreſent the ſame great events. It is impoſſible not to ſee that there are two apoſtate powers pointed out, and that Antichriſt is a third, different from both. The principal difficulty with preceding commentators ſeems to have been in arranging and dividing the periods when each was to commence and prevail, and to mark out the ſcenes or countries wherein they were to figure. Mr. F. conceives he has authority for ſuppoſing there are not above 60 of the 1260 years to complete the whole developement. A religious mind, who, in the contemplation of the events paſt and paſſing, might be tempted to ſay, "How long, O Lord Holy and Juſt, how long?" if the time allotted to the completion of the ſcene be really ſo ſhort, will exclaim, with Balaam, "Who ſhall live when God doth this?" and will feel the eagerneſs which the time of an individual's life may allow to indulge a curioſity to witneſs the grand concluſion of that experiment which, if we may preſume to ſay ſo, Providence has permitted to be tried on the theatre of this world, to expoſe the folly and preſumption of the human mind, which in every age has exalted itſelf againſt the Divine Will, ſetting up its own conceits and reaſon in competition with a mind which diſcloſes its ſecret operations only to thoſe who have ears to hear, and hearts to comprehend them. As the imagination of man, only evil continually, required a flood to ſweep ſuch a race from the earth, ſo that contentious and wicked ſpirits, ſtriving with greater advantages and improvements, from the time of the reſtoration of a new race to the preſent, and counteracting all the ſuperintendencies of Heaven, to the abuſe of their free agency and better knowledge, ſetting themſelves up, at laſt, againſt all that is called God, required the dreadful vengeance which has been exerted to check, and will at laſt come forward to cruſh, their impenitent folly. Pious minds would be gratified by the eſtabliſhment of thoſe prophecies which ſcepticks contemn, and thoſe ſcepticks confounded with the verification of the objects of their ſcorn. Perhaps it may be uſeleſs to indulge the wiſh for continuance in *this* world, when we conſider that the manifeſtation of the Divine glory of retribution will be witneſſed and felt by every ſoul of man in the world of bliſs, or in the world of woe: and thus (glorious event!) Univerſal Curioſity gratified to its fulleſt extent.

The author's recapitulation and concluſion, in the ten concluding pages of his ſecond volume, will preſent to the reader ſo clear and comprehenſive a view of his deſign, that we ſhall be excuſed for tranſcribing it:

"From what has been ſaid we learn that *the* 1260 *days* are *the appointed hour of the powers of darkneſs*, the ſpace of time allotted for the continuance both of *Popery* and *Mohammediſm*, and for the ſhort-lived triumph of *Antichriſt*.

"In *the year* 606, *the ſaints* were firſt given by the ſecular power of *the Roman empire* into the hand of *the Papal little horn*; conſequently, from this year *the* 1260 *days* muſt be dated. *The Mohammedan little horn*, however, is deſtined to *continue* during the ſame ſpace of time that *the Papal little horn* is permitted to reign. Hence, in order that *the two periods* of 1260 *years each* might be made to ſynchronize together, it was neceſſary that *the Mohammedan little horn* ſhould firſt make its appearance in the very year that *the ſaints* were delivered into the hand of *the Papal little horn*. Accordingly we find that it *did* firſt make its appearance in that year; for *the year* 606 is the moſt proper date of *the Mohammedan impoſture*, becauſe in that year Mohammed firſt retired to the cave of Hera.

"1. *The Papal horn* aroſe, as we have ſeen, at the preciſe time when Daniel predicted that it ſhould ariſe; namely, while *the Roman empire* was falling aſunder, and while *ten independent kingdoms* were ſpringing up out of its ruins. It aroſe gradually and almoſt imperceptibly among and behind *the ten horns* of *the fourth beaſt; three of which* were ſucceſſively eradicated before it, and by their fall gave it an opportunity of becoming a temporal no leſs than a ſpiritual power. For ſome time after its riſe it was only an eccleſiaſtical *kingdom:* but that kingdom, though ſmall at firſt, continued perpetually to increaſe in ſize; till, in *the year* 606, when *the Pope* was declared *Biſhop of biſhops and ſupreme head of the Catholic Church*, it became a mighty eccleſiaſtical *empire*. At this era, which is the proper date of *the* 1260 *years*, and the epoch when *the old pagan Roman beaſt* which had been mortally wounded by *the ſword*

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of the Spirit under *his ſixth head* revived under *the ſame ſixth head* by ſetting up a ſpiritual tyrant in the Church, and by relapſing into idolatry, St. John firſt introduces upon the ſtage *the power* which Daniel ſymbolizes by *the little horn of the fourth beaſt*. *That power*, however, was now become *an univerſal empire*, inſtead of being, what it had hitherto been, *a limited eccleſiaſtical kingdom*. Hence the Apoſtle, inſtead of repreſenting *the ten-horned beaſt* as having likewiſe *a little horn*, deſcribes him as attended by *a ſecond beaſt*, whoſe character preciſely anſwers to that of *the little horn*. By the inſtigation of this corrupt ſpiritual power, *the ten-horned beaſt*, or *the ſecular Roman empire*, wages war with *the ſaints* during the period of *the* 1260 *days*, through the inſtrumentality either of *his laſt head* or *his ten horns*.

"2. *The Mohammedan horn* aroſe in the ſame year that *the Papal horn* became *an univerſal ſpiritual empire*. Coming out of *one* of *the four ruined Greek kingdoms* of *the Macedonian he-goat*, it ſoon, agreeably to the prophecy, waxed exceeding great toward the South, and toward the Eaſt, and toward the pleaſant land. In the courſe of its progreſs it caſt down many of the ſymbolical *ſtars*, or *Chriſtian paſtors*, to the ground; took away *the daily ſacrifice* of praiſe and thankſgiving; polluted *the ſpiritual ſanctuary* by its *deſolating tranſgreſſion*; and preſumed to magnify itſelf againſt even *the Prince of princes*. As for its character, it was notorious for trampling upon the truth; for proſpering in a wonderful manner; for making its appearance exactly when the tranſgreſſors were come to the full, by publicly re-eſtabliſhing idolatry; for teaching dark ſentences; for being mighty, not through its own unaided power; for exterminating its opponents with the utmoſt barbarity; for perſecuting with peculiar violence the people of the Holy Ones; for advancing itſelf by craft; and for deſtroying many while in a ſtate of negligent ſecurity.

"In the Apocalypſe a mere full account is given of *the agents* by whom *this apoſtate religion* ſhould be propagated. *A fallen ſtar* opens *the bottomleſs pit*, and lets out *the deſtroying king of the locuſts*. *Theſe locuſts* are permitted to continue their ravages during the ſpace of *five prophetic months* or 150 *years*; which is found from hiſtory to be the preciſe period allotted to the continuation of the Saracenic incurſions. *The locuſts* are ſucceeded by an immenſe body of *horſemen* under *four leaders* from the banks of *the Euphrates*; whoſe commiſſion is limited to *an hour and a day and a month and a year*, or 391 *years and* 15 *days*, and who are empowered to kill *a third part of men*, or *the Roman empire*, which their predeceſſors, *the Saracenic locuſts*, had only been permitted to torment. Hiſtory accordingly teaches us that *the Saracens* were ſucceeded by *the Turks*; who came under *four leaders* from the banks of *the Euphrates*; whoſe armies conſiſted almoſt entirely of *cavalry*; whoſe career of conqueſt exactly continued 391 *years*; and who ſubverted *the Conſtantinopolitan empire*, which *the Saracens*, ſeverely as they harraſſed it, had never been able to effect.

"*The Mohammedan little horn itſelf*, or *the religion of Mohammed*, is to continue to the end of 2200 *years* from the invaſion of Aſia by Alexander the Great; which is found to bring us down exactly to *the year* 1866, and thus to allow preciſely 1260 *years* for the duration of *Mohammediſm*, reckoning from its commencement in *the year* 606.

"3. After the era of *the Reformation*, and in *the laſt days* of atheiſm and inſubordination, *the infidel king*, according to the ſure word of prophecy, was deſtined to ariſe; that *Antichriſt*, who was alike to deny both the Father and the Son; that audacious tyrant, who ſhould magnify himſelf above every god, who ſhould ſpeak marvelous things againſt the God of gods, who ſhould neither regard the God of his fathers nor the deſire of women, who ſhould nevertheleſs honour a foreign god and acknowledge gods protectors, and who ſhould be allowed to proſper till the indignation be accompliſhed.

"As the contemporary riſe and progreſs of *Popery* and *Mohammediſm* is deſcribed in the Apocalypſe under *the two firſt woe-trumpets*, ſo the appearance of *the great Antichriſt* is announced by *the third*. His full developement, however, is to be immediately preceded by the laſt event of *the ſecond woe-trumpet*, a tremendous *earthquake*, by which *a tenth part* of *the great Latin city*, or *one of the ten horns of the Roman beaſt*, is to be overthrown. *This laſt woe*, which extends to the very termination of *the* 1260 *years*, introduces the period of *the harveſt*, and will conclude with the period of *the vintage*.

"Thus, *after* the epoch of *the Reformation*, and immediately after *the French Revolution* of *the year* 1789, we have ſeen the manifeſtation of a terrific monſter, which alike ſet at defiance the laws both of God and man. We have beheld ſcenes of carnage and impiety which well deſerve to be uſhered in by *a diſtinct woe-trumpet*, and which may juſtly claim to themſelves the title of *a harveſt of God's wrath*. Theſe ſcenes have at length paſſed away, like the diſtempered and fantaſtic viſions of a ſick man; and *the ſun of military tyranny* has begun to ſcorch the irreclaimable

reclaimable inhabitants of *the Papal Roman empire* with an intolerable heat. The madneſs of *the harveſt*, therefore, is paſt, and we muſt expect, in due ſeaſon, the commencement of *the vintage*, in which the enemies of God will be finally deſtroyed for ever.

"At preſent we are living under *the fourth vial*; and, from the great length of time which both *Popery* and *Mohammediſm* have continued, we cannot be very far removed from the end of *the* 1260 *days*, whatever be the preciſe year from which they ought to be dated. The year which I have fixed upon for their date is *the year* 606; a year marked by ſo ſingular a combination of circumſtances, that I know not how any other can with propriety be ſelected. If then I be right in my opinion, we are now removed but little more than 60 *years* from *the time of the end* or *the vintage of God's wrath*. Be this, however, as it may, we are undoubtedly living in *the laſt days of blaſphemous infidelity*, in that aweful period which is *the peculiar reign of Antichriſt*. The ſigns of the times all concur to teach us that we are faſt approaching towards the cataſtrophe of the great drama. We have ſeen the unexpected union of *Infidelity* and *Popery*; an union no doubt preparatory to *the predicted final league of the beaſt, the falſe prophet, and the kings of the papal earth*. We have ſeen meaſures taken, as it were, towards dividing *the great city* into no more than *three ſovereignties*, and towards making *the atheiſtical king* the *laſt head of the beaſt*. We have ſeen *Paleſtine*, the predicted ſtage on which *Antichriſt* with his congregated vaſſals is doomed to periſh, brought forward in a remarkable manner to public notice, and becoming at once a ſubject of political diſcuſſion and an object of hoſtile invaſion. We have ſeen *the kings* devouring the fleſh of *the great whore*, and making her naked and deſolate, though her ſpiritual empire over the minds of men ſtill continues. We have ſeen, and may now ſee, *the waters of the myſtic Euphrates* rapidly drying up, previous to their final complete exhauſtion under *the ſixth vial*. And we have ſeen, of late years, what I cannot but conſider as at leaſt one of the minor ſigns of the times, an unuſual and laudable attention paid, in this Proteſtant country, to the predictions of the antient Prophets. Although the book be ſealed, and will not be fully underſtood, till *the time of the end*, yet, as that time is now approaching, many run to and fro, and knowledge is increaſed. Of the wicked indeed, of thoſe who are either members of *the great Apoſtacy* or have been tainted with the blaſphemous impieties of *Antichriſt*, none ſhall underſtand; but the ſpiritually-wiſe children of *the ſymbolical woman*, they who profeſs the ſame evangelical principles as thoſe who periſhed at the era of *the Reformation* in trying, in purging, and in making white, their apoſtate brethren, theſe ſhall underſtand *.

"As yet we have beheld no ſigns of *the reſtoration of Judah*; nor, to all appearance, ſhall we behold any, till *the ſixth vial* is poured out, till *the waters of the Euphrates* are completely dried up to prepare a way for *the kings of the Eaſt*, till *the great confederacy of the beaſt and the falſe prophet* begins to be formed. Then will the Lord call unto the land ſpreading wide the ſhadow of her wings, which is beyond the rivers of Cuſh, accuſtomed to ſend meſſengers by ſea, even in quick-ſailing veſſels upon the ſurface of the waters. Then ſhall the ſwift meſſengers go unto a nation, dragged away and plucked, unto a people wonderful from the beginning hitherto, a nation expecting, expecting, and trampled under foot, whoſe land rivers have ſpoiled. Then ſhall all the inhabitants of the world, and dwellers upon earth, ſee the lifting-up, as it were, of a banner upon the mountains; and ſhall hear the ſounding, as it were, of a trumpet. In ſpite of the oppoſition of *the atheiſtico-papal confederacy*, the *great maritime power* of the day ſhall take the lead in *the reſtoration of Judah*: while the enemies of the Lord, notwithſtanding their invaſion of Paleſtine, and notwithſtanding their temporary ſucceſs againſt Jeruſalem, bent only upon the accompliſhment of their own ſchemes, and unconſciouſly ſubject to the influence of Satanical deluſion †, will madly ruſh on to their own deſtruction in the valley of Megiddo, in the region between the two ſeas, the region whoſe limits extend 1600 furlongs.

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* "It cannot but be pleaſing to the ſerious reader to obſerve the different eſtimation in which prophecy is now held throughout the Proteſtant kingdom of England from what it was by the Jews previous to the ſacking of Jeruſalem. We are informed, by Joſephus, that in his days it was no uncommon thing to hear his hardened countrymen ridicule the oracles of their antient Prophets, which they had already defied by crucifying the Meſſiah. Καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἐν ταῖς αὐλαῖς ἔτερα ἀφθονώτερα, ἀλλὰ δὲ τὰ θεῖα, καὶ τοῖς μὲν προφήταις ἐνίοις ἐπιτερπῆ ἀλλήλοις ἐφαίνετο. (Joſeph. de Bell. Judaic. l. IV. c. 6.) What a ſingular reſemblance there is between this ſtate of the Jews and that of the French at the time of their boaſted Revolution!"

† "Rev. xvi. 13, 14."

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"On the whole, it is reasonable to conclude, that the time is not very far distant when the symbolical *heaven* and *earth* shall pass away, and when *the personal Word* shall begin to tread *the wine-press* of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. Never were there more awful times than these of *the third woe-trumpet*. All civilized government has been in a state of commotion; and the powers of Europe have been shaken to their very centre. The end, however, is not yet. The calamities of *the harvest* are but the harbingers of those which shall take place under *the last vial*, during the period of *the vintage*. Men have not yet ceased to blaspheme the name of the Lord: soon, therefore, shall *the spirits of devils* go forth from the mouth of *the dragon, the beast*, and *the false prophet*, to delude them to their destruction. Few perhaps, indeed, of the present generation will behold *the division of the Latin city into three parts, the formation of the Antichristian confederacy, their invasion of Palestine, their opposition to the maritime power which shall begin the restoration of the Jews, their temporary capture of Jerusalem, their ultimate destruction at Armageddon;* but, if I be not greatly mistaken in the date which I have assigned to *the* 1260 *years*, many of our children will be eye-witnesses of these events.

"For ourselves, we have only to labour, through the grace of God, and the assistance of his Holy Spirit, that we may be prepared to meet the Lord at his coming. Death, whensoever it shall arrest our progress, will assuredly be the end of the world to each of us. We pervert the study of prophecy if we make it only a mere curious speculation. We ought rather so to read the oracles of God as to profit by them in all holiness of life and conversation. Neither a hearty reprobation of the cruelties and corruptions of *Popery*, nor an abhorrence of the impious imposture of *Mohammedism*, nor a detestation of the diabolical principles of *Antichrist*, are alone sufficient to prepare us for the kingdom of heaven. We must beware, lest we have a name that we live and are dead. We must be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain that are ready to die, lest our works be not found perfect before God *. It will be but small comfort to each of us as individuals, that our country is preserved amidst the wreck of nations to fulfil the future high purposes of the Almighty, if we, through our own negligence, fall short of the promised reward. In fine, our eternal interests will be but little benefited by the study of prophecy unless we pursue it in the manner which the Apostle himself hath proposed to us. "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and *keep those things which are written therein:* for the time is at hand *."

A few short extracts will be gratifying to our readers, particularly the following appolite remark:

"The signal naval victory atchieved by the great Protestant maritime power, interesting as it is to every Englishman, is doubly so to the commentator on prophecy, who thinks there is abundant reason to believe that the vials full of the last plagues of an offended God will be poured out, not upon those who have come out of the mystic Babylon, but upon those who still adhere to her abomination. May we be preserved to the time of the end, the honoured instruments of fulfilling the counsels of Heaven!" *Postscript to the Introduction*, p. xxiii.

"The work which is here offered to the publick is founded upon the three following very simple principles:

1. "To assign to each prophetic symbol its proper definite meaning, and never to vary from that meaning.

2. "To allow no interpretation of a prophecy to be valid except the prophecy agrees, in every particular, with the event to which it is supposed to relate.

3. "And to deny that any link of a chronological prophecy is capable of receiving its accomplishment in more than one event.

"If we examine the predictions of Daniel and St. John agreeably to these principles, we shall find that the *two great enemies* of the Gospel, *Popery* and *Mohammedism*, are described as commencing their tyrannical career at the beginning of a certain period, which comprehends 1260 *years*, and as perishing together at the end of it; that, towards the close of this period, *a third power* is introduced, whose characteristic marks are, a total disregard of all religion, impious determination to do according to his will, and an open profession of absolute Atheism, blinded, nevertheless, with the worship of a certain foreign and other tutelary deities, whom his fathers never knew; that *this last power* is likewise destined to be destroyed at the end of the 1260 *years*; that he will previously unite himself, for political reasons, with *Popery*; that the stage of their joint overthrow will be *Palestine*; and that, when the period of 1260 *years* is completed, *the restoration of the Jews* will commence. All these matters may, I think, be clearly deduced from prophecy; and the actual comple-

* "Rev. iii. 1, 2."

* "Rev. i. 3."

tion

tion of many predictions relative to them will afford us ample warrant for concluding that the reſt will likewiſe be accompliſhed in God's good ſeaſon. The preſent aweful ſtate of the world naturally leads all ſerious men to ſearch the Scriptures, and the attention of more than one modern writer has been laudably directed to the elucidation of thoſe prophecies which either have been fulfilled or are now fulfilling. Thoſe who have conſidered the ſubject more at large are, I believe, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Zouch, Mr. Kett, and Mr. Galloway. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Zouch, with ſome exceptions, have undertaken to defend the ſcheme of interpretation adopted by Mr. Mede and Biſhop Newton; while Mr. Kett and Mr. Galloway, though they differ from each other in many points, have avowedly attempted to eſtabliſh a new ſcheme of interpretation. Though Mr. Whitaker's opinions are not all aſſented to, his comments on the Revelations are recommended to the attention of every Proteſtant, perhaps every Engliſh Proteſtant; but he has exceeded in branding the *Papacy* with the title of *Antichriſt*, which is *Infidelity*. Mr. Zouch's work is liable to many of the ſame objections as the two works of Mr. Whitaker; but deſerves the ſame command and attention from the Proteſtant reader, on account of its ſevere though juſt cenſure of *Popery*.

"Mr. Kett's and Mr. Galloway's works I have read with much attention; but riſen from the peruſal of them unconvinced. Mr. Kett has involved the beautifully-ſimple and chronologically-accurate prophecies of Daniel in much needleſs confuſion, by his ſcheme of aſcribing to the ſame prediction a *primary* and *ſecondary*, and ſometimes even a *threefold* and a *fourfold*, accompliſhment. As well might we ſuppoſe that when *hiſtory* relates *one* circumſtance, it ultimately means *another*, as expect to find in a *chronological* prophecy what Mr. Kett terms *double links of accompliſhment*. Mr. Galloway is repeatedly guilty of *the want of a ſtrict adherence to unity of ſymbolical interpretation*. With regard to *the* 1260 *prophetic days*, I have followed the moſt uſual interpretations, which ſuppoſed them to be 1260 *natural or ſolar years*. Mr. Fleming allows, compelled thereto by the exact accompliſhment of the prophecy, that the *five prophetic months of the Saracenic locuſts are* 150 *natural years, not* 150 *years of no more than* 360 *days each*. Biſhop Newton has admirably ſhewn, from the event, that the *prophetic hour and day and year* allotted to the victories *of the Euphrateſian horſemen* are equal to 391 *ſolar years and* 15 *days*, being the period comprehended between A. D. 1281 and A. D. 1672. Such then being the caſe, ſince *both theſe ſets of numbers are* evidently to be computed by ſolar years, the number 1260 muſt, if we would preſerve conſiſtency, be computed by ſolar years likewiſe. Conſequently, the 1260 *prophetic days* of Daniel and St. John are 1260 *complete ſolar years*, not, as Mr. Fleming ſuppoſes, only 1242 *ſolar years*.

"The *king of the North* is to be contemporary with *the infidel king*, whoſe *primary riſe* muſt be dated from the year 1789, when the French Revolution commenced, who was *fully revealed* in the year 1792, when the reign of Atheiſm and Anarchy began, and *whoſe overthrow* will take place at the end of the 1260 years; when from this circumſtance we obviouſly deduce that the *king of the North* is to be *the moſt powerful Northern ſovereignty of Europe* that ſhall be in exiſtence between the years 1789 and 1866; at which period the 1260 years terminate, if they be dated from the year 606: and when we, laſtly, advert to the exiſting and probable future ſtate of the great European commonwealth, we can ſcarcely doubt but that the *king of the North* is the coloſſal monarchy of *Ruſſia*. What ſtate is meant by *the king of the South* is not quite eaſy to determine." (p. 336.)

"*The apoſtaſy* of 1260 years commenced in 606; conſequently, in 1547, *the witneſſes* had prophecied *upwards of nine centuries*, or very near *three quarters of their whole teſtimony*.—It may be added, that, ſince the firm eſtabliſhment of the Reformation, the ſufferings of *the witneſſes* have been very greatly mitigated; inſomuch that what they have endured during *the laſt quarter* of the period of *their prophecying in ſackcloth* is not to be compared with their troubles during *the three firſt quarters* of it. Would that we were more ſenſible of the great mercy of God in being allowed to enjoy the undiſturbed exerciſe of our religion! for what are we better than our fathers, that the Almighty ſhould ſhew himſelf thus gracious to us?" (II. 72, and n.)

"It is obſervable, that our reformers never thought of *unchurching* the Church of Rome, though they freely declared it to have 'erred, not only in living and manner of ceremonies, but alſo in matters of faith.' Hence, while they rejected its abominations, they did not ſcruple to derive from it their line of epiſcopal and ſacerdotal ordination; well knowing that *holineſs of office* is a perfectly-diſtinct thing from *holineſs of character*, and that the conſecration of *a Judas* was no leſs valid than that of *a Paul* or *a Peter*." (II. 111.)

"*Formerly*,

"*Formerly*, infidelity was conveyed in the ſhape of a *profeſſed treatiſe*, and they who choſe to peruſe it were at leaſt *aware* of what they might expect. Hence a careful Chriſtian parent knew how to ſecure his inexperienced offspring from the effects of its poiſon; but *now* there is ſcarcely a book which he dares to truſt in the hands of his children without thoroughly examining it himſelf; and, even after *all* his precautions, his ſon may accidentally take up a treatiſe upon *botany* or *geology*, and riſe from the peruſal of it, if not an infidel, yet a ſceptick." (II. 122.)

"The oath ſet forth by order of Pope Clement VIII. to be taken by all biſhops at their conſecration, and by all metropolitans at their inſtalment, concludes with theſe words: "Hereticks, ſchiſmaticks, and rebels to our ſaid lord the Pope, I will to my power *perſecute* and oppoſe." (II. 244.)

This comprehenſive, clear, and candid "Diſſertation" cannot be peruſed with too much attention to open the eyes of this Nation, who are in ſo much danger of being corrupted by ſpecious novelty, to ſwerve from the TRUTH *as it is in Jeſus.*

52. *Monumens antiques inedits, ou nouvellement expliqués. Par* A. L. Millin.

WE left off our review of this work with the firſt number of vol. II. (LXXIV. 449). The ſecond or preſent opens with,

1. A Cameo, charged with a *gallant* inſcription over a hand holding an ear: Μνημονευε μου της καλης ψυχης: which is nothing more than the old Engliſh poeſy on wedding-rings: *When this you ſee, remember me.*

2. An Etruſcan vaſe, with three views of Amazons fighting with a warrior; two of the former in a chariot and four.

3. A Candelabrum in the Muſeum Napoleon. We are not told the material, nor whence it came.

4. Diſſertation on a medallion of Marcianopolis, in Mœſia, of Caracalla, and Julia Domina. Reverſe, Apollo with his bow, and a ſerpent twiſted round a trunk of a tree; which Mr. M. refers to the relief of Caracalla, from a frenzy occaſioned by remorſe of conſcience. It is rather commemorative of the worſhip of Apollo at that city; but if with any particular attribute or character, it ſhould rather ſeem his conqueſt over the Python.

5. A drinking-horn, in the ſhape of a griffin's head, with a genius ſeated on a rock, holding *water-plants*, and adorned with pearls.

6. Another Etruſcan vaſe, with an Amazonian combat.

7. Half a Cameo, repreſenting the head of Alexander, in the poſſeſſion of Madame Buonaparte, found by the Spaniſh embaſſador, Azara, in the ruins of the Piſo palace at Tivoli *. Mengs the painter, who was patroniſed by the embaſſador, named this buſt, which has frequently been engraved, but not well. Eckhal has proved that the portrait of Alexander appears on no coins ſtruck in his life-time. "Caracalla rendered ridiculous the juſt admiration of a great man." Is there no ſecond Caracalla in the world at this time, "who loves to contemplate the images of the Macedonian hero," with his eyes lifted up to heaven, and his *mouth open?*

"Like Alexander, *Buonaparte* has ſubdued the inhabitants of Egypt, but he has conquered in Europe ſoldiers more warlike and better diſciplined than were the Babylonians, the Syrians, and the Perſians. The paſſage of the Po offered more difficulty than that of the Cydnus; the paſſage of the Alps ſurpaſſes the greateſt military atchievement; and the victories of Arcoli and Marengo are more glorious than thoſe of Iſſus and Arbela. The French is ſuperior to the Macedonian hero by his moderation and juſtice; his virtues are equal to his great talents for government and war; he will not, to pleaſe a courteſan, ſet fire to a rich and great city; nor, plunged in ſhameful drunkenneſs, will he murder his friend. Juſtly ſatisfied with the teſtimonies of admiration paid to him by the world, as to the greateſt man of his age, he does not require to be honoured as a god." In the compariſon between the antient and the modern hero, we fear the latter would be the ſufferer. The crimes of Buonaparte were committed in an age when the duties of humanity were brought to their cleareſt evidence. His conſort is not leſs a Thais for not having a bonfire made of a city to pleaſe her. The victories of Buonaparte were gained by treachery, and eſtabliſhed by maſſacre. Alexander led

* The Chevalier d'Azara has given an edition of Horace from the Bodoni preſs at Parma, and a tranſlation of Middleton's Life of Cicero, the latter embelliſhed with ſeveral buſts from his own collection.

on

on his troops in perſon; Buonaparte deſerted them in the critical hour. His talents, both military and civil, are founded in cunning and fraud, and ſupported by miniſters of the ſame ſtamp. Was it the character of Alexander, or of a hero, that his *mouth was open*, and his *eyes lifted up to heaven?*

12. Painting on a Greek vaſe, repreſenting the Arimaſpian fighting with griffins.

13. A Cameo, repreſenting Cupid in a ſhell, from the Azara collection. M. Azara died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1804. He met death with the calmneſs and ſteadineſs of a ſtoick; and his capital collection of buſts, marbles, antique paintings, and Moſaics, will be ſent into Spain. His gems will be ſold, and Millin propoſes to engrave the moſt intereſting of them. A Frenchman of eminence in the diplomatic line has publiſhed an account of his life and private relations, which will repreſent his literary and political character. His brother Felix, well verſed in geography and natural hiſtory, made diſcoveries in the South part of America, particularly the animal.

14. Inſcriptions on an octagon tomb found at Boulogne, in which were medals of Conſtantine; whence it is inferred that the one of the inſcriptions relates to a commander of a galley *(merachus)* in his fleet:

D M
Q. ARRENIO
VERECVNDO
TR. CL. BR.
HEREDES FC.

The other is not remarkable:

D M
IVLIAE VITA
LICAE L. LON
GIVS FELIX
CONIVNX.

15. Painting of Bacchus and Ariadne, on a Greek vaſe.

16. Cameo, with head of Antinous, repreſented as Bacchus, ſurrounded by a Fawn, two Bacchants, and a Cupid. Millin labours to vindicate the character of this favourite of Adrian, by charging the Fathers of the Church with inventing it to reflect on Paganiſm. This cameo is in the rich collection of Madame Buonaparte, who, "with the grace and goodneſs which characteriſe all her actions," permitted Millin to publiſh ſome of its treaſures, and to take drawings and engravings of the Greek vaſes at Malmaiſon, ſent to her by the King of Naples, with ſome antient paintings and inſtruments from Portici, which will all be executed with the greateſt care, in 60 plates, and publiſhed by the end of next year.

17. Deſcription of two bronze lamps found at Niſmes. The fineſt lamps of the Italian Muſeums are now in Mr. Townley's collection at London.

18. Deſcription of a coloſſal ſtatue of Pallas, 9½ feet high, of Parian marble, in the Napoleon Muſeum, found in ſeveral pieces, many of them originally faſtened with iron cramps, a mile from Velitri, 1797, in the ruins of ſome villa, and ſold by the finder, a peaſant, to the ſculptor, Pacetti, of whom the French bought it, and it was actually packed up, when, on the retreat of their army, the King of Naples removed it, with all the reſt of their ſpoils, to his capital, and, on the peace, reſtored it to the French, who, in return, gave up ſome of the plates of Herculaneum, which had been ſold to them by the Neapolitan refugees.

53. *Reply to Dr.* James Carmichael Smyth, *containing Remarks on his Letter to Mr.* Wilberforce, *and a farther Account of the Diſcovery of the Power of Mineral Acids in a State of Gas to deſtroy Contagion. By* John Johnſtone, *M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, &c. &c.*

THE Doctor expreſſes his ſurpriſe at the ſlight mention of the power of mineral acid gaſes which has been lately made in publications profeſſionally written for the purpoſe of preventing the communication or ſpreading of peſtilential contagion. If they do not deſtroy it, the error ought inſtantly to be cleared up. He repels the unhandſome attack made on him in Dr. Carmichael Smyth's Letter to Mr. Wilberforce; and "contraſts Dr. S's rudeneſs and injuſtice to his father with his father's prompt juſtice and unfeigned reſpect to Dr. Smyth." (p. 96.) We learn, from p. 178, the careleſs manner in which the regiſters and report-books of the College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh are kept; "ſome of the volumes, formerly bound up and kept in the college-library, being *cut up*, and the ſeveral profeſſors took away the *caſes* which they had given out, and the commentaries written on them. Theſe

These kinds of exercises have never since been kept. Many of the original report-books have *been stolen* before they were quite finished, or could be transcribed into the register." Dr. S's own claim is next examined, p. 188 to the end, p. 275; for which we must refer to the book. Our opinion on this controversy, in favour of Dr. J. is not changed, though some may think that neither party have claim to a discovery which was long previously made by the chemists.

54. *Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at a Visitation holden* June 16, 1805. *By* Joseph Holden Pott, *M. A. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present.*

THE Archdeacon judiciously recommends to his Clergy application to "the studies which have qualified them to receive a weighty charge, and which they are not at liberty to think can be completed when such labours shall have satisfied the end of introduction." (p. 7.) Besides the attention to Knowledge, as far as revealed, "the ways of Controversy must frequently be trodden," not polemical Theology. "While that adherence to inveterate errors continues unabated, it is disingenuous to the last degree to cry out against those who look into the grounds of such things, to deride them as persons reviving barbarous studies, and exploring musty and neglected records for the purposes of strife. It is a misfortune which is incident to the Truth itself, to stand in need of intricate and tedious reasonings to confute the subtle." (pp. 14, 15.) "But whilst we allow it to every man to pursue the path which may suit best with his genius or his inclination, and although we may be sensible that a joint work will proceed with the happiest prospect of success, when each takes the part for which he is best qualified, yet it belongs to the general judgment of all to correct those excesses which a great proclivity to a favourite pursuit will seldom fail to produce. Upon this ground I trust that the Christian world will pause, and examine well, before it embraces those unlimited conjectures in scriptural research which, in order to cut off some difficulties, would leave no certain rule for solving any. The ground of certainty in Scripture is preserved, so long as men acknowledge such an influence of the Holy Spirit to have been exerted as might suffice to secure the sacred writers from all error. It may then be safe to distinguish between things suggested to the writers as not having been before known, and things left to be recorded by them from their own undoubted knowledge. They too who labour in restoring genuine writings from authentic sources, or in casting out what may have crept into the sacred text, make no breach upon the honour and authority of Scripture. But it is a far different thing either to set up new tests of the Canon of Scripture, or to propose vague characters of inspiration, which are to be united, in some way or other, to peculiar passages, whilst original mistakes and unbecoming errors are ascribed to other portions of the same books. Yet this course has been pursued in the present age, in order to get rid of apparent difficulties. I trust it will be well considered before we shall be persuaded to cast out from the Canon of the Scriptures every work not written by the pen of an Apostle, though composed during their lives by their nearest and most confidential followers." (pp. 17—19.)

"It is far from my design, and much above my ability, to enter lists against the great Masters of Criticism in another country, who have carried their sentences of judgment in such disquisitions to the greatest length. I respect their talent, and would leave it free as air; nor would I employ the least endeavour to propose what shall be found to have no root to resist the gales of critical assault. I am sensible that such blasts will encourage the vigour of the genuine plant, and occasion it to strike deeper in the soil. But the perils which attend upon the boundless range of critical conjecture should operate, I conceive, to make those who are most abundantly accomplished for it diffident and cautious. I do not say that reverence and caution will give security from error; but I am sure that such qualities are best calculated for avoiding error; and they are absolutely necessary to excuse it. They who addict themselves to some favourite art are apt to cry out that it is a sovereign rule which they propose; but the public judgment follows other measures

measures upon fuller grounds of trial, and will avail itself of what each man contributes to the common cause, without subscribing hastily to confident and dangerous speculations.

"Attempts are made, from time to time, which, if not intended for that purpose, may operate to destroy the fences of our National Establishment. Experience, I should think, would lend its voice for upholding the great bond of Communion in our land. From past experiment men may easily decide whether the chief places in our pastoral government were filled with more advantage to the Christian commonwealth in this realm when they were occupied by men of different principles from those which we profess; whether there was more tolerance in such times and periods of our history, more regard to men of diverse sentiment, more attachment to the great interests of the nation, more true obedience to that supremacy which belongs to the Sovereign Power in all states; whether there was more mildness or more vigilance in discharging pastoral duties; and, with reference to the present subject of discourse, whether sound learning flourished in such times with a more propitious growth. By this test, though it be but a secondary one, we shall, I trust, be willing to be tried. But I must remind you, that we cannot stand upon the bare credit of all past testimonies. There must be the same sufficiency, in all points, in those who have succeeded to the wise and loyal, the pious and the learned, who filled the stations of the Ministry in former times. Nothing else will fix the main ties of attachment in our Israel with an honourable permanence and firm stability. Let me remind you, that, although a perfect liberty may be allowed to others, to pursue the spiritual course with a simple and contented though not a blind adherence to known rules of faith, discipline, and practice; although such persons may use their freedom either to take up or to decline more arduous tasks; yet such services as require severer measures of exertion, and call for larger tokens of ability, must not be refused by us. To us it belongs particularly to keep a watchful eye on all that arises on the ample field of letters, to look well to every shape and posture which opponents may assume, to note every perilous defection of long-settled principles, and to give heed to every project which the restlessness of men, learned or unlearned, may suggest. To us it belongs to exercise ourselves to keep prepared to provide what may be wanting for all seasons and for all encounters; but, above all, to gather, with unwearied diligence, what is needful for the benefit and advantage of those who are committed to our care." (pp. 21—24.)

55. *To your Tents! An Address to the Volunteers of the United Kingdoms of* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By the Rev.* Matthew Wilson, *M. A. formerly Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *and Curate of* Crayford, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following animating Address was delivered at the drum-head to the Loyal Regiment of **** Volunteers, who were ordered to muster in a neighbouring field; they were accompanied by their relatives and friends, who were anxious to take their leave of them, as they set off to ****, where they were to be brigaded for a fortnight: and it is now, at the request of private friends, thus publicly, and most respectfully, addressed to the Volunteers of Great Britain and Ireland."

It is thus inscribed to John-Henry Taylor, Esq. Captain-commandant of the Loyal Crayford Volunteers:

"Dear Sir,

"The same reasons which, some years ago, influenced your neighbours to fix their choice unanimously on you to be their Captain, induce me, their Minister, to inscribe the following few pages to *you*, as a humble but sincere mark of esteem and regard; and, in plain truth, to whom can I dedicate them with more propriety than to him who, for his private merits and public spirit, is beloved by his neighbours and by his corps; and who also has shewn himself to be *fitted* to *command*, from the presence of mind and cool courage which he displayed in a moment of unexpected but imminent danger, and whose persevering and successful exertions on that occasion * his neighbourhood and county remember with gratitude?

"Permit me, dear Sir, on this particular occasion, to observe, that, if your Country should call upon you to exchange the happiness of domestic life for the dangers of war, those whom you leave behind, I am convinced, are ready

* "This refers to the highwaymen executed on Shooter's-hill, who were taken by Mr. Taylor."

to

to declare that you, Sir, and your loyal companions, will never let them bluſh for the confidence they have voluntarily repoſed in you; they are convinced that, like true Engliſhmen, you will glorioufly conquer, or bravely die.

"This, Sir, is not the hour to give way to any thing that has even the appearance of flattery; what I thus ſo ſolemnly addreſs to you, I believe to be the very language that would be uſed by their abſent friends, to the Captains and Commanding Officers of every corps of Loyal Volunteers throughout the United Kingdoms, whenever the voice of their Country ſhould ſummon them "To Their Tents!" May the proteƈting Angel of the God of Battles guide and ſupport you, and all your brave brethren in arms, in the hour of peril!

"I am, dear Sir, with great eſteem, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

Matthew Wilson."

56. *Poems and Plays, by Mr.* Jerningham. *In Four Volumes. The Ninth Edition.*

AN elegant and complete edition of this gentleman's poetical Works was a *deſideratum* which we are happy to find is now accompliſhed. The contents of theſe volumes we have ſeparately noticed on different occaſions. The fourth volume contains ſome original pieces. If it be true, as it is reported, that the author cloſes with this fourth volume his poetical career, this edition comes recommended to the publick with a more intereſting attraƈtion.

57. *Sermons, on various Subjects. By* Alexander Hewat, *D. D. 2 Vols.*

DURING the American war, Dr. Hewat preſented to the publick an hiſtorical Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of Carolina and Georgia, and ſhewed us that all the male inhabitants of theſe colonies were trained to the uſe of arms, and obliged to appear in the public defence on every occaſion of alarm; which account was favourably received by many, but little regarded by Adminiſtration. Happy, however, had it been for Great Britain, had her Legiſlature at that time paid more attention to the natural circumſtances and internal ſtrength of thoſe diſtant ſettlements, of which they had ſufficient warning.

Theſe diſcourſes of the ſame author we have peruſed with pleaſure and ſatisfaƈtion. If they cannot be deemed faultleſs performances, they certainly beſpeak neither a ſcanty genius, nor yet a want of diſcernment and taſte. The ſtyle, in general, is plain and perſpicuous, and not without livelineſs and force. Though the ſermons diſcover leſs pomp and labour than ſome which we have ſeen, they are not leſs uſeful and edifying. In them you perceive no ſwelling words of vanity, no appearances of affeƈtation, no witty turns, nor glittering ornaments of ſpeech, but pious and natural ſentiments, conveyed in a becoming manner, and in proper language. Dr. Hewat ſpeaks to his flock as a father to his children, ſeriouſly concerned for their happineſs; and his words evidently indicate a heart ſmitten with the love of reƈtitude and truth. From the ſermons on the ſubjeƈt of education we learn that he is no admirer of the doƈtrines of the New School, as he ſtudies not to gratify the paſſion of the preſent age for novelty and ſingularity of ſentiment; but recommends the good old way of training-up our children in the way they ſhould go, and forming their minds early to the love and praƈtice of religion. Nor do we differ from him in opinion; for, certainly innovation is one thing, and reformation is another. We may change our modes of thinking on ſubjeƈts of politicks, morals, and religion, and not be better men. The virtues of ſincerity and truth are not the worſe for being old, Nor are the good maxims and religious rules of life, which our forefathers eſteemed ſacred, to be diſcarded merely becauſe they are not new and exaƈtly ſuited to modern fancy and taſte. To antient literature, philoſophy, and eloquence, we are all under great obligations; and perhaps it would not be the worſe for our modern inventors of new things, and pretenders to learning and philoſophy, if they had a greater reliſh for the elegant and manly works, and pure and uncorrupted manners, of our venerable anceſtors. From the ſermons on the Chriſtian ſyſtem, which are plain, praƈtical, and judicious, we can ſee that the Doƈtor deſerves credit as a reſpeƈtable teacher of ſound evangelical doƈtrine. They are well adapted to the generality of Chriſtians, and perſons of common ſenſe and capacity, and to reſtore to the pulpit that gravity, ſimplicity, and dignity, which are its moſt becoming ornaments. In theſe he ſpeaks not like thoſe preachers who look for popular applauſe and admiration,

miration, but as one whose principal aim is "to approve himself to God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the words of truth." Nor does he, like some pastors in these days, seek to feed his flock with rare delicacies and highly-seasoned meat, but with plain, salutary, and substantial food, calculated for spiritual growth and nourishment. To every Christian, therefore, who desires to lay-up a store of divine sentiments, and to cherish and strengthen in his bosom the virtues and graces of spirit, we can freely recommend these discourses, and scruple not to pronounce them little if at all inferior, in point of excellence, to most productions of the kind which have lately appeared in public.

57. *A Translation of the Charges of* P. Maffillon, *Bishop of* Clermont: *with Two Essays; the one on the Art of Preaching, translated from the* French *of M.* Reybaz; *and the other on the Composition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of* England. *By the Rev.* T. St. John, *LL. B.* &c.

WE have long wished to see the Synodal Discourses, or, as Mr. St. John terms them, the Episcopal Charges, of the eloquent Bishop of Clermont, translated into our own language, and adapted to the use of our own Clergy. A selection from those celebrated discourses is now offered to the publick: arduous as is the task of rendering them intelligible and attractive to an English reader, this translator, sanctioned by the reception of a volume * of very excellent practical discourses, has happily had the confidence to make the attempt. The work being, as we conceive, peculiarly interesting to the Clergy and the Church, we shall give an outline of its principal parts, and shall make from it, as we proceed, various extracts.

The volume opens with an Introduction, which is composed with great judgment, and demands the minutest attention. The perusal of these Charges sometimes refreshing his mind with comfort, and sometimes filling him with reproof, Mr. St. John states that he was induced to translate such of them as are more immediately applicable to the Church of England; after which, thinking that other men might, like himself, be quickened to greater diligence and more active exertions in the prosecution of this holy calling, by reading them in our own language, he at length determined to commit them to the press.

"I have," he says, "an additional encouragement to do this, in the persuasion that young men designed for holy orders may—if they condescend, as I trust they will, to read them—be enabled to form, perhaps, a more exact judgment of the awful obligations the Ministry imposes on them; and at the same time be stimulated to discharge those obligations, as soon as they undertake them, with more credit to themselves, advantage to the Church, and glory to Almighty God, than might otherwise be invariably the case."

The motives of the translator are truly laudable, and are expressed with such modesty and diffidence as to interest us in his favour. He speaks of the difficulty of the undertaking, and shews (and we acknowledge to our satisfaction) why he has prescribed to himself the abridging of the original work rather than the exhibiting of the whole at full length; and apologizes for the want of elegance and ornament, which may, he fears, be justly attributed to the translation. His readers, and we are persuaded they will be numerous, will, we believe, agree with us that it is executed with peculiar elegance.

Mr. St. John does not confine the utility of this volume to the Clergy exclusively, but designs it as a direction, and admirably adapted it is to the purpose, for those who intend their sons for the sacred profession. He translates, with this view, a part of the Preface prefixed to the Synodal Discourses. Not that passage only, but the whole of the Introduction, as well as of the Charges, sixteen in number, demand the serious perusal and frequent meditation of every parent who, not at all taking the interests of society into his consideration, may think he has discharged his duty to his child when he has given him an education to qualify him for holy orders.

In another part of the Introduction the author observes, that "parents often prevail with their sons to take orders contrary to their inclinations. A father," he continues, "may, in this translation, understand what all men are required to be, to support the ecclesiastical character, without incurring guilt themselves, and without endangering the salvation of the souls entrusted

* See vol. LXXIII. p. 658.

truſted to their charge; and if his ſons do not promiſe, by diligence in ſtudy, by ſteadineſs of behaviour, and piety of life, to ſave both themſelves and thoſe that hear them, he will, it may be hoped, have the integrity to renounce a probable, or even a promiſed, advantage, and will ſuffer them to purſue that courſe which is more congenial to their diſpoſitions, and better adapted to their talent. This publication will ſhew the PRINCIPLE by which the Clergy ſhould be actuated, and the ABILITY they ſhould poſſeſs; and to thoſe in whom ſuch principle and ability are not found, it is to be wiſhed that the door of the Miniſtry ſhould not be eaſily opened."

The peruſal of this paſſage will produce, it may be ſuppoſed, the moſt devout and ſolemn meditation in the breaſt of every thinking parent who deſtines his ſon to inſtruct men in the way of ſalvation.

The following quotation, as referring to the horrible anarchy in France, deſerves, in a peculiar manner, the attention of our own Clergy:

"When Maſſillon delivered theſe diſcourſes, the Clergy of France were rapidly declining from the profeſſional diligence and exemplary demeanour by which they had formerly adorned a Church whoſe doctrines are inconſiſtent with truth, and whoſe ceremonies are repugnant to reaſon. The reader will perceive the good Father's ſolicitude to reſtrain them from the paths which led to national evil and individual ruin—which ſubjected their religion to cenſure and reproach, and themſelves to ſcorn and deriſion. He does not exerciſe their underſtandings by profound arguments or learned diſquiſitions; but, always keeping in view the ineſtimable value of ſalvation, and the indeſcribable horrors of reprobation, he brings them at once before the tribunal of God, and introduces the ſouls loſt by the profligacy of their example, and the inefficacy of their miniſtry, into the Divine Preſence, as teſtifying againſt them. From the inattention and degeneracy of the French Clergy have ariſen, it is ſaid, all the calamities with which that unhappy Nation hath been viſited."

Who that feels intereſted in the welfare of his country does not ſupplicate the Supreme Diſpoſer of Events, that the negligence of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy of France may ſerve as a beacon to warn the Miniſters of our own Church againſt the ſame baneful ſeductions?

The author ſubmitted theſe Charges to the peruſal of a clergyman, who would have diſſuaded him from publiſhing them, under the idea that they would be conſidered as reflecting a degree of cenſure on the Clergy of the Church of England. With a becoming ſpirit, and the conſciouſneſs of an upright mind, he thus obviates the objection:

"The Clergy I conſider, and ſuch they, I believe, are very generally conſidered, as Scholars, as Divines, as Chriſtians, the moſt learned, uſeful, and exemplary body of men of which Society can boaſt. But is this to preclude me from offering to the world, in an Engliſh dreſs, the Diſcourſes of a Catholic Prelate, which, had the Clergy of his Nation obſerved, their Religion would, it is probable, have been now flouriſhing, and themſelves, inſtead of being murdered by the aſſaſſin, or ſcorned by the infidel, have been thought worthy, after having been put in truſt with the Goſpel, of being continued to diſpenſe its bleſſings? Happy would it be for Society in general, would the Clergy direct their united endeavours to reſtore our own Church to its former ſplendour—by bringing back thoſe who having, with unbecoming precipitation and unnatural degeneracy, firſt deſerted, would afterwards either betray it by ſtratagem, or overturn it by violence—by perſuading thoſe who affect to be of her communion to attend her ſervice, to obſerve her ordinances, and to conduct themſelves like men who enjoy the preaching of the Goſpel in its genuine purity, unadulterated by worldly wiſdom on the one hand, or by crafty myſticiſm on the other! The accompliſhment of this bleſſed end depends ſolely on the Clergy themſelves."

Happy would it be, were the author's obſervations, which are ſuggeſted by piety and good ſenſe, practically applied!

Mr. St. John extends his ſolicitude to the elocution of the Clergy, and conſiders an improvement in the art of ſpeaking as eſſential to the ſupport of the Church. His opinion may ſeem, to the indolent, to be faſtidious; but who will ſay that it ought to be rejected?

"It were greatly to be wiſhed, as an additional incentive to public worſhip, that the elocution of the Clergy of the Church of England were more impreſſive than it is—an acquirement not to be generally attained—unleſs the two Univerſities, ſeeing the indiſpenſable neceſſity of it, ſhould conſider public ſpeaking as an

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ESSENTIAL part of an academical education. Of what uſe, to nine pariſhes out of ten, is the beſt critical ſcholar, or the deepeſt mathematician, if he is not able to deliver a ſermon, ſo as to engage the attention, and affect the heart, of his hearers? . . . . . Had he employed a part of his leiſure in the Univerſity in cultivating the talents of a public ſpeaker, that he might have become, agreeably to his deſignation, an inſtrument of turning many to righteouſneſs—he would, inſtead of being profeſſionally uſeleſs, have converted many from the error of their ways."

The author ſpeaks on this ſubject in another part of his work; and though he does not preſume to cenſure the Univerſities (for he invariably writes with great modeſty, but at the ſame time with much ſpirit and manlineſs), yet he expreſſes himſelf in ſuch a way as to ſhew that he thinks the education in both of them, conſidered as a preparative for holy orders, defective.

"Solicitous to uphold the credit of the Church, and to promote the ſucceſs of the Goſpel, I expreſs a moſt fervent wiſh that the Northern Schools, which prepare very many young men for the Church, would eſtabliſh the cuſtom of frequent public ſpeaking; and, which is ſtill more deſirable, that the ſeveral Colleges in the two Univerſities would, as an indiſpenſable preliminary to a degree, require of every one in their ſociety to repeat in their chapel, in every term, ſpeeches, declamations, parts of ſermons, &c. &c. An Univerſity education would then qualify, as it was originally deſigned to do, *all* who enter into holy orders, to diſcharge the popular part of their vocation with honour to themſelves and benefit to their hearers."

We have detained our readers long in the Introduction, becauſe it is extremely intereſting, and is, as it were, the groundwork of the Tranſlation of the Epiſcopal Charges. The firſt Charge treats of the Excellence of the Prieſthood, and deſerves to be ſeriouſly read by every young man before he enrolls himſelf in that ſacred fraternity. The tranſlator has not retained the ſimplicity and amenity of the original, but he has repreſented his author's thoughts in a very maſterly manner.

"With what ſentiments then do we contemplate that holy calling in which we have engaged? Some take it upon them with the expectation of being advanced and exalted, accuſtomed, by domeſtic and familiar converſation, to view the aweful obligations of the Miniſtry through the flattering medium of wealth and dignity.

"Others, influenced by the ſuggeſtions of a calm and eaſy temper, repoſe themſelves in the Lord's vineyard, merely to ſhun the troubles, and eſcape the embarraſſments, of buſineſs, as in a ſafe and tranquil port, where they promiſe themſelves an exemption from corroding cares, and ſecurity from vexatious engagements.

"Some feel an inherent propenſity to ambition, and embrace, in the ſacred profeſſion, the opportunity of diſplaying conſcious excellence, or oſtentatious merit; and, from the exertion of their talents, anticipate not ſo much the ſalvation as the applauſe of their hearers.

"Such are the views by which many are actuated in devoting themſelves to the Miniſtry, not conſidering that, when we have once engaged in it, we become public men; our talents, eloquent inſtructors; our lives, amiable examples: we are, as it were, the chief corner-ſtones on which the whole edifice reſts; and hereafter we can neither continue firm without ſupporting thoſe around us, nor can we fall without involving them in our ruin."

The ſcholar who can produce ſuch eloquent tranſlation need not, we think, apologize for want of elegance and ornament. We ſubjoin the concluſion of the firſt Charge, which cannot, we apprehend, be read by any ſerious Chriſtian with indifference, nor by a Clergyman, ſurely, without trembling:

"I compriſe the ſubſtance and utility of this exhortation in one reflection. I can neither ſingly deſtroy nor ſave myſelf; from the moment I became one of the Lord's miniſters, I have been either a ſcourge in his hands for the affliction of men, or a bleſſing ſent down from heaven for their ſalvation.

"How powerful a motive to fidelity in the diſcharge of my duty, to vigilance over my conduct, to zeal in my miniſtry, to hope or dread in the expectation of the ſecond coming of Jeſus Chriſt, who will preſent to me the ſouls he had entruſted to my care, either as my condemnation if they have periſhed, or as my glory and crown if, through my miniſtry, they are admitted to life and ſalvation!"

It is not eaſy to ſay which of the Charges are the moſt intereſting; they perhaps deſerve equal attention. The ſecond head of the Vth Charge, intituled, *On the Succeſs of our Miniſtry*, is ſo beautiful, inſtructive, and awful, that we cannot refrain from placing the chief part of it before our readers:

"The

"The decreaſe of piety and fervour, obſervable even in thoſe who make the fulleſt proof of their miniſtry, is as a ſecret malady which undermines us, and which, by little and little, leads to decay. . . . A ſituation this, beſet with dangers; and it is ſtill greater, becauſe it does not impreſs terror, or awaken apprehenſion; we think the day of death at a diſtance; we comfort ourſelves with certain deſires of a more holy life, which ſometimes overcome our lethargy, and leave us again to fall into it a moment afterwards. We think of ourſelves what the Diſciples thought of Lazarus—Lord, if he ſleepeth, he ſhall do well: but our Lord, who ſees us ſuch as we really are, judges of us, perhaps, very differently. Then ſaid Jeſus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead. They are not heinous offences which we have moſt to fear; what we have moſt to guard againſt is, that the ſpirit of piety, ſo eſſential to our ſacred calling, may not become extinct; that we may not go to ſleep in a ſtate inſenſible to the joys of heaven, accompanied with apparent regularity, and devoid of genuine religion. We do not perceive in our life any notorious ſin; and we do not, at the ſame time, perceive that a life which is not founded in piety is itſelf ſinful in the eyes of God. In the hurry of the world we ſee irregularities from which we are exempt; we, therefore, conclude, that God is ſatiſfied with us, becauſe men are, or at leaſt that they in reaſon might be. . . . . Then, my Reverend Brethren, it is that the Holy Spirit addreſſes us, Awake, thou that ſleepeſt, ariſe from thy lethargy, and Chriſt ſhall give thee light. Enter into yourſelves, bring before your eyes the whole courſe of your miniſtry; reflection will ſuggeſt to you the degree of fervour, of piety, of charity, of diſintereſtedneſs, eſſential to the diſcharge of the duties of your ſacred calling; you will then perceive what is the holineſs God requires of you; you will look upon your apparent regularity, that appearance, that mere rind of virtue, as filthy rags, and as an unclean thing. You will find yourſelves in the preſence of God, without light and without life; the Almighty will ſpeak unto your ſouls, and theſe dry bones, like thoſe the Prophet ſaw, ſhall come together at his word—O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. You will become new men; you will feel yourſelves, after a ſtrict examination of your hearts, inflamed with a new fire; you will ſee your flock awakened and renewed with yourſelves; and the Bleſſed Spirit, influencing both miniſter and people, will again declare, Behold, I make all things new! What conſolation to a miniſter of the Goſpel, to ſee the increaſe of the word, in that portion of the Lord's field which is committed to him! to ſee the ſouls of his hearers delivered from the tyranny of the Devil and the ſlavery of Sin, and reſtored to Him who created and redeemed them! And, on the other hand, what an awful retroſpect for a paſtor, who is not dead whilſt he liveth, when he perceives that, during the courſe of his long miniſtry, he hath not withdrawn one ſoul from the ways of perdition! that he hath not corrected one vice, either general or perſonal, in his pariſh! that he hath not produced in it any change! Will his life, irreproachable in the ſight of men, comfort him for having been uſeleſs in his ſacred office? And may he not look for the cauſe in his own lukewarmneſs, in the coldneſs of his zeal, rather than in the depravity of his congregation?"

Obſervations on ſuch brilliant paſſages as the preceding are ſuperfluous; every reader of taſte feels their beauties; and every clergyman, to whom the ſentiment contained in them is applicable, will, we hope, apply it with advantage. In our next number we ſhall offer ſome obſervations on the Letter of M. Reybaz, on the Art of Preaching, and on the Tranſlator's Thoughts on the Compoſition of a Sermon. *(To be continued.)*

58. *A Sermon, preached to the Society who ſupport the* Sunday *Evening Lecture in the* Old Jewry, *on the Evening of* Dec. 5, 1805, *being the Day of general Thankſgiving for the Victory obtained by the* Britiſh *Fleet in an Engagement off* Cape Trafalgar, *on the 21ſt of* October, 1805. *By the Rev.* John Edwards.

THE dominion of the ſea, and its eſpecial application to this country, is well diſplayed from Pſalm xcv. 5, and the Britiſh character well illuſtrated, from former and late examples, by this animated preacher, whoſe application of the whole is, that we ſhould "diffuſe the knowledge of God, according to the Goſpel of Chriſt, over the whole world; and that, having received ſuch eminent inſtances of God's peculiar protection, on this and on many ſimilar occaſions, God has a right to demand that each individual compoſing a Nation ſo highly favoured ſhould do his duty."

59. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Mayor and Corporation,* Sept. 28, 1805, *before the Election of a Mayor. By the Rev.* Manley

Manley Wood, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

MR. W. inculcates, from both the voice of Reaſon and the oracles of Religion, the obligation of promoting the happineſs and well-being of general and particular ſociety, and "never to expect advantage but from the common ſtock of national proſperity and happineſs." Text, Jer. xxix. 7.

60. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Andrew, Holborn, *on* Sunday, Jan. 5, 1806, *on Account of the Death of the Rev.* Charles Barton, *M. A. late Rector of the ſaid Pariſh. By the Rev.* Charles Pryce *, *late of* Merton *College*, Oxford, *joint Curate of* St. Andrew, Holborn.

MR. B. (who was a native of this pariſh, died at Bath, Dec. 25, 1805, aged 55 (LXXV. p. 1242), and bequeathed a legacy to St. Andrew's free-ſchool. The ſermon is a ſuitable improvement of Eccl. ix. 5.

61. *A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, Nov. 24, 1805; *in which is propoſed a new Interpretation of the* LXXXVIIth *Pſalm. By* John Eveleigh, *D.D. Provoſt of* Oriel *College, and Prebendary of* Rochester.

THE new tranſlation is of the 4th verſe, referring it to *perſons*, not to *places*, but intimating that "the Philiſtines, Tyrians, and Ethiopians, driven out of Canaan by Joſhua, were Canaanites, born in Zion, the moſt important place of the country whence they came. But although of all theſe different nations ſome individuals have a connexion here, *Princes are as ſlain men*, the moſt illuſtrious perſons connected with Zion are as dead or unprofitable men: all my ſprings, or all my hopes or reſources, are in thee." This conſtruction is ſupported by authorities from the ſame Book of Pſalms; and "it may perhaps be juſtly aſſumed that the verſion here given of this Pſalm is both calculated to do away, as far as it extends, thoſe ſcoffs of infidels which ariſe from apparent inconſiſtence, or from want of perſpicuity in the Holy Scriptures; and at the ſame time to enforce on the pious and decent reader that admiration of the wonderful diſpenſations of the Almighty, and that confidence in Him and the Church he has founded among men, which muſt raiſe us far above all human dependents, and excite in us a portion of the ſame holy ardour in the worſhip of God which formed ſo diſtinguiſhed and ſo acceptable a part of the Pſalmiſt's character." (p. 23.)

62. *A Collection of Songs, moral, ſentimental, inſtructive, and amuſing. The Words ſelected and reviſed by the Rev.* James Plumptre, *M. A. Fellow of* Clare *Hall. The Muſick adapted and compoſed by* Charles Hague, *Muſ. Doct. and Profeſſor of Muſick in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

MR. P's intention is, to furniſh a collection of ſongs, on feſtive occaſions, that may be cheerful, inſtructive, and innocent, not deformed by oaths and profane and indecent expreſſions. Dr. H. with the aſſiſtance of ſome of his friends, has adapted theſe ſongs, many of them to very beautiful and popular airs. A prefatory letter expreſſes the author's views and feelings, and is terminated with a ſpirited apoſtrophe in favour of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, who muſt forgive us if we lament that their efforts, or thoſe of ſome of their members, have been carried, miſtakenly, a great deal too far. The preſent author has alſo his miſtakes in this well-intentioned undertaking. See an account of his Sermon in favour of Vaccination, vol. LXXV. p. 1040.

63. *An Excurſion from* Sidmouth *to* Cheſter, *in the Summer of* 1803. *In a Series of Letters to a Lady, including Sketches of the principal Towns and Villages in the Counties of* Devon, Somerſet, Glouceſter, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, *and* Worceſter. *Interſperſed with biographical Anecdotes and incidental Remarks, particularly intended for the Information and Amuſement of the Riſing Generation. By the Rev.* Edmund Butcher.

A CHEAP and entertaining account of the places deſcribed; but the biographical anecdotes are principally confined to individuals of certain religious modes of belief. The anecdote (II. 389) told of Bp. Hough has been related of Bp. Berkeley, and of others.

64. *Obſervations upon the Compoſition and Uſes of the Water at the new Sulphur Baths at* Dinſdale, *near* Darlington, *in the County of* Durham. *By* John Peacock.

THE ſpring, the account and deſcription

* In the Liſt of Oxford Graduates this name is ſpelt with an *i*.

ſcription of which is given in theſe pages, was diſcovered accidentally in the year 1789, by ſome men employed by Mr. Lambton in ſearching for coals. Having bored about 70 feet, principally through red rock and whinſtone, a ſtream of water, of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, burſt out. The water continues flowing with great rapidity, running, the author ſays, though the aperture is only the ſize of the borer, about 12 gallons in a minute. The ſulphureous vapour emitted is ſtronger than that from the old well at Harrowgate, but the taſte of the water is ſaid to be pleaſanter. The walls of the bath erected near its ſource, and the channel through which the water runs, are covered with ſulphur, and large quantities adhere to the bottom and ſides of the bath. Sticks, which have lain a few days in the water, become ſo impregnated with ſulphur as, on drying them, to be capable of being uſed as matches. No inſects or reptiles come near the channel. The water is of a ſomewhat higher temperature than the neighbouring ſprings. It is never known to freeze, and the ſnow that falls on the edges of the channel is ſoon melted. The water, when firſt taken from the fountain, is beautifully clear and tranſparent, but in a few minutes it becomes turbid, and continues ſo for two or three days, until it has depoſited its ſulphur, when it again becomes bright and tranſparent. The water is ſaid to be eminently uſeful in old rheumatic caſes, and in diſorders of the ſkin; in gouty, hypochondriacal, and dyſpeptic caſes, in ſhort, in all caſes for which mineral waters are uſually directed. The author particularly recommends it for herpetic eruptions. This claſs of complaints he thinks to be always dependent on ſome viſceral diſeaſe, particularly conſumption; and therefore recommends practitioners carefully to avoid repelling them by preparations of lead or mercury. He has frequently, he ſays, ſeen cough, with fever and waſting, occaſioned by the drying-up and healing of herpetic eruptions, and the conſumptive ſymptoms quitting the patient on the re-appearance of the eruption.

65. *The Traveller's Guide, or* Engliſh *Itinerary; containing accurate and original Deſcriptions of all the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, &c. and their exact Diſtances from* London; *together with the Cathedrals, Churches, Hoſpitals, Gentlemen's Seats (with the Names of the preſent Proprietors), Manufactures, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Canals, Bridges, Lakes, Salt and Medicinal Springs, Vales, Hills, Mountains, Mines, Caſtles, Curioſities, Market Days, Fairs, Inns for Poſt Horſes, &c. The Whole comprising a complete Topography of* England *and* Wales. *To which are prefixed, General Obſervations on* Great Britain; *including a correct Itinerary from* London *to the ſeveral Watering and Sea-bathing Places, Liſts of Inns in* London, *Mail Coaches, Wharfs, Packet Boats, Rates of Porterage, Poſtage of Letters, and every other uſeful Information, equally calculated for the Man of Buſineſs and the inquiſitive Traveller. By* W. C. Oulton, *Eſq. Illuſtrated with Sixty-ſix correct Pictureſque Views, and a whole Sheet coloured Map of* England *and* Wales. *Two Volumes.* 12mo.

THIS voluminous Engliſh Gazetteer is inconvenient from its thickneſs of 824 and 944 pages, and the ſmallneſs of its views, however neat, 66 in 22 plates, three in each, and the incorrectneſs of the general map of roads.

66. *An Addreſs to the Inhabitants of all large Towns, but more particularly to thoſe of* Hinckley, *on the Propriety of adopting the Vaccine Inoculation.*

THIS well-timed and moderate Addreſs, by a reſpectable Divine, it is hoped, will tend to alleviate the apprehenſions of many an anxious parent.

"Even allowing that one patient in ten thouſand ſhall take the Small-pox after Vaccination, what does it prove, or how much does it militate againſt the real value of the new ſyſtem? Certainly none at all! For it is an eſtabliſhed fact, that the Small-pox is not an abſolute ſecurity againſt its own diſeaſe; or, in other words, that it is not impoſſible for a perſon to take the infection twice. Who ever thinks leſs highly of Inoculation on that account, or fancies himſelf leſs ſecure becauſe of ſuch a bare poſſibility? Why then ſhould we require more of the vaccine, or expect it to do greater wonders than the variolous diſeaſe, which it is intended to prevent? In the Regiſter belonging to one of the pariſh-churches at Newbury in Berkſhire, there is recorded a remarkable caſe of a man who died, at the age of 60, of violent Small-pox, though he had it when a child, and carried the moſt viſible marks of it in his face. The time of its happening is not ſo very diſtant, as an elderly acquaintance of mine knew the perſon mentioned, and remembers the occurrence, that is, of his being ſeamed with the Small-pox, and of his

his dying in consequence of taking it again, at the age above-mentioned. This case is well attested by two eminent physicians of Newbury, as well as by the apothecary who attended him. Dr. Jenner, before he made known his discovery to the world, tried the efficacy of it in every possible way: he subjected patients who had been vaccinated to the infection of Small-pox in almost every shape; he attempted to give it them by inoculation, not only to those to whom he had previously given the Cow-pox, but to others, who had many years before taken the disorder from the cow; he caused them to eat, sleep with, and nurse Small-pox patients, and all without effect. This practice has been followed by many other eminent practitioners, both in this country and abroad; particularly by the Vaccine Society established in London, and with the same uniform success. I may almost venture to say, that, if men will not believe the evidence that has been brought forward, 'neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.'

"The only objection that can be thought worthy of notice is the one lately announced, 'that the Cow-pox is a temporary but not a permanent security.' Luckily for the interest of Vaccination, Dr. Jenner, as I before remarked, turned his attention to this important point; and in all those cases where he had an opportunity of trying the durable power of the Cow-pox, he had the happiness to find that time made no change, but that the constitution seemed equally secure after a lapse of ten or twenty, as after three or four years. At present, however, the objection rests chiefly upon mere surmise, and therefore requires no direct refutation. It certainly would not be amiss for every candid person of the Faculty, who wishes to forward Vaccination, and to establish its lasting credit, to direct his thoughts to this part of the subject, and seek for opportunities of inoculating with the Small-pox all those individuals who can give evidence of their having undergone the Cow-pox years before. Here, however, I would protest seriously against that well-meant but silly custom of good-natured persons, who, without any kind of knowledge of the nature of the Cow-pox, its peculiar appearances, or marks by which it may be known, have undertaken to introduce the disease, and even to inoculate their immediate friends and neighbours. I have witnessed instances of this kind, where the pretended Practitioner, or Cow-pox Quack, has been as ignorant of the disorder as the poor persons to whom he gave it. It is easy to suppose that such absurd proceedings must be followed by serious consequences, as indeed they have, for many poor creatures have taken the Small-pox by relying on such doubtful security. Then they naturally enough blame the Cow-pox and its supporters, and say it is all a cheat; when, in reality, they have never had the true disease, though they may have had something in appearance like it. I much wonder that Dr. Jenner and the Cow-pox Society in London do not repeatedly caution people against this weak practice, as it is much to be feared that, in the end, it will bring Vaccination into disrepute, and thereby retard one of the greatest benefits that was ever offered mankind."

67. *Modern* Paris; *a free Imitation of the Third Satire of* Juvenal;

Possesses some spirit. *Ecce signum!*
"Though loth to lose my friend, I cannot blame [Thame;
Him who the Seine exchanges for the
Who adds one freeman more to Hamburgh's port,
Of emigrants and exiles blest resort."....
In departing from Paris, the friend
"Stopt first (as if prognostic of his fate,
Had he in that vile town remain'd too late)
There, where by blood too truly may be trac'd
The spot whereon the guillotine is plac'd;
Where Buonaparté offers to his God,
If God he have, the sacrifice of blood;
Where Jews, to prove Jews ev'ry where are found,
Hire even of the guillotine the ground;
Keep shops beneath the sanguinary shade,
Wet with the droppings from its fatal blade;
Which, like the sword of Damocles, in dread,
Hangs by a hair above their guilty head.
Paris, how alter'd art thou from the time
Of bold Corneille's, or polish'd Boileau's rhime! [tion hold,
Now sighs, and tears, and groans that sta-
Where sang the Muse, where danc'd the Grace of old! [way,
To Fate and Fury Muse and Grace give
And Barbarism's the order of the day."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that Dr. Buchanan, amidst his researches in the East, has lately made some extraordinary discoveries in Biblical literature. In Travancore, 70 Jewish Churches still acknowledge the authority of the Patriarch of Antioch; and from amongst the Jews of those churches he has obtained a Version of the Hebrew Scriptures, which was written long prior to the Captivity. The Rajah has exerted all his influence to facilitate the researches of the Doctor in his dominions.

*** An Original Perspective View of the Prince of Wales's Island in our next; with Two Views of Epping Church, &c. &c. &c.

AN ODE

On the glorious Victory over the French *and* Spanish *Fleets, on the 21st of October, 1805, and the Death of Lord* NELSON.

FIRM on a rock, whose awful brow
O'erlooks the subject main below,
Her throne Britannia rears;
And, lo! from yonder fav'ring skies,
Her guardian Genius, as he flies,
For her the wreath prepares;
But while his hand the laurel twines,
A sprig of mournful yew combines,
Yet moist with generous tears.

Eager she darts her piercing glance,
Where high in air yon pendants dance,
Her cannons' thunders roar;
She sees contending navies clash,
While rival fires' incessant flash
Appals the trembling shore;
She views the flood a crimson'd tide,
'Till shouts of victory, echoing wide,
Proclaim the conflict o'er:

But, where (her anxious looks enquire),
Oh! where's the Chief, whose soul of fire
Th' immortal palm has won?
And while her hymns of praise ascend,
Her arms with glowing joy extend
To clasp her conquering son;
Alas! a mournful voice returns,
No more his patriot bosom burns,
His race of glory's run!

To him (through Heav'n) his Country
Salvation from her vaunting foes, [owes
They meet a briny grave;
'Tis NELSON! whose exalted mind,
With Virtue's purest flame refin'd,
Still foremost of the brave,
Who in her cause so oft has bled,
His last, his vital drop, has shed,
That Country still to save!

This was his latest, noblest deed!
But what reward, what deathless meed,
Shall grateful Albion pay?
He saw Iberia, Gallia bow,
No brighter crown could grace his brow,
Beneath empyreal day;
Yet ev'ry trophy Fame can give
Shall bid the Hero's honours live
Through Time's remotest sway.

My gallant band! Britannia cries,
While high your ardent hopes arise,
Your dear-lov'd Isle to view,
When wreath'd with glory you return,
Oh! hang your laurels o'er his urn,
Embalm'd with Pity's dew;
And when to future heirs you tell
'Mid Victory's shouts your leader fell,
Your manly griefs renew!

Nor, Gallia, dream thy myriad host
Shall e'er pollute my sacred coast,
Though e'en a NELSON falls;
See countless youths, their Country's pride, [side,
Who've fought, who've conquer'd by his
Still crowd my oak-built walls;
These shall resistless weapons wield,
Shall bid the fierce Usurper yield
Whose rod thy land enthrals.

And ye, my sons, when battles rage,
And swords with hostile swords engage,
And deal the death-fraught aim;
In thought behold your NELSON's shade,
Still hovering o'er your cause to aid,
And guide your arm to fame;
And, while like him prepar'd to bleed,
Let each humane, each virtuous deed,
Like *his* adorn your name.

So shall the Pow'r enthron'd on high,
Viewing our land with Mercy's eye,
A Tyrant's hate restrain;
And while our sails each port shall press,
And teach remotest climes to bless
Our Monarch's mild domain,
Bid War's remorseless fury cease,
And Commerce, Arts, and lasting Peace,
O'er earth united reign.

Norwich. ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

AD GALLORUM, UT VOCATUR, IMPERATOREM.

QUID, vesane, minis expertos Marte Britannos [gem
Exagitas, triplici et fortem diademate Re-
Aggrederis, superi quem tot virtutibus ornant,
Liber et injusso Populus veneratur amore?
Scilicet innumeris Neptunia regna phasellis [bus æquor;
Obtegis, attonitumque gemit sub navi-
Scilicet invitas, extinctâ Pace, phalanges [ultrò
Mittis ad exitium, Gallorum sanguinis
Prodigus, et turmis turmas succedere durus
Imperio cogis! justi tua vota negârunt
Conatusque tuos riserunt, CORSICE, Divi!
Jamne tibi prorsus cessit de mente superbâ
Quantam stragem hominum vidit stupuitque *Canopus*,
Quotque *Pelusiacas* stravêre cadavera ripas,
Cum subitò intonuit trepidantis ad ostia *Nili*, [altâ,
Ingentemque *Pharon* puppi tremefecit ab
NELSO, gravem lævâ doctus tractare tridentem— [Tenerifi
Lævâ, nam pugnans ad inhospita regna
Pro patriâ amisit, crudo in certamine, dextram. [undis
Sic meminisse pudet quot atris periêre sub
Heroum turbæ, rapidâ cùm percita flammâ
Stridentes, vasto cum murmure, navis in auras
Dissiluit, cæcæque per alta silentia noctis
Luce coruscârunt tremulâ, sonitumque dedere.

Fana

Fana vetusta Deûm, vallis circumdata *Memphis*,
Æternæ lapidum moles, sepulchraque re-
Atque giganteæ candentiamarmora *Sphyn-*
Quid loquar! oblitusne quot agmina cæsa
Turribus ex altis ecciderunt—quotque sub Orco
Effugêre animæ ingenti formidine pulsæ,
Numine cum plenus Martis SYDNEIUS HEROS
Sulphureo validam *Ptolomaïda* fulmine quassat,
Optatamque metit, fracto super aggere,
Intremuere procul venerandæ arx alta *Sionis*,
Umbrâ palmarum viridi præcincta *Damas-*
Priscaque, quam fluctu vexat Neptunus, *Ioppe*.
Ecce renascentis sectantes cornua lunæ
Mitrati *Mahumetiades* mirantur et ardent
Signa labescenti configere Turcica muro!
Fugisti! vidêre tuum et sensêre pudorem
Palantes agris *Arabes*, quos dura locorum
Temperies belli docuit tolerare labores!
Sed quæ sic requiem turbant Phantasmata noctis
Livida, quære notis pectus signata veneni,
Spectra tui circumvolitant laquearia lecti?
Ah! Te, ni fallor, vitam lucemque repos-
Infortunati comites, quos nullus in armis
Congressus, dubio certamine, vicerat hos-
Dux atque hostis eras illis! Dux perfide,
Oppetière tuâ—tu toxica tetra propinas
Ipse tuis, et quos metuis defendere, mac-
Nec tibi jam victrix laurus per tempora
Sed torvus aconita tegant Memphitica
Niliacumque ornet lethæa cicuta trium-
Hæc te sola manent Insignia—non tibi
Non diadema tibi, genuit quem *Corsica*
Lentibus atque fabis, humili sub culmine,
Et mendicanti similem (meminisse super-
Ne pudeat, Princeps!) ad littora Gallica
misit. M. F. A. S.

A Picture might be drawn to represent the NINE MUSES *weeping over the Corpse of our immortal* NELSON. *Their Countenances should be expressive of chagrin, as if lamenting their inability to write an Epitaph for his Tomb.*

A DIALOGUE *between the* MUSES.

FIRST MUSE.

SAY, O my Sisters, shall the world be told
The Muses grow so impotent and old,
They cannot mount Parnassus' steepy height,
But lowly at its foot enervate write?
What! no more taste its pure inspiring air!
But abject sink supinely in despair?
No: were it so, a Nelson's honour'd name
Would light again the half-extinguish'd flame.
Arise, my Clio, soar on eagle-wing,
Sing valiant deeds; of Glory let us sing:
Inventive sister, let the Hero live,
In all the splendour Clio knows to give.
Here Clio graceful rose, with flowing vest;
And thus she ably counsels all the rest:

CLIO. Methinks, our labours might right well be spar'd; [heard.
Amongst such numbers, we shall scarce be
From prince to peasant, all will try their pow'rs;
And princely elegies may pass for *ours*.

MELPOMENE. Thy Muse, my Sister, must its aid extend,
For who can write, if Clio don't befriend?
Matchless in grace, and with angelic mien,
Urania next address'd the Tragic Queen.

URANIA. Spare us the task, nor urge us to indite;
Of woe Melpomene alone should write:
Tell his exploits; and count his honour'd scars;
Tell how obey'd and lov'd by all his tars.
His dauntless courage caus'd his friends a tear,
And fill'd the crew with a prophetic fear;
For too conspicuous he kept his post;
Himself commander; and "himself a host!" [trays
The blazing honour on his breast be-
The noble chieftain, by its brilliant rays.
Yet that pure breast disdain'd to wear disguise;
His valour shrinks not, but the Hero dies.

THALIA. Here I am mute; this is no theme for me;
Nor suits me woe, or hearse's pageantry;
Yet Sympathy shall teach me to im-
Th' unusual sadness which affects my [heart.

URANIA. Why sweet Euterpe her lov'd flute forego?
Or Polyhymnia tune her songs to woe?
Must thy sweet sounds, Terpsichoré, expire?
Or sadly join Erato's drooping lyre!
Lo! on a pyramid's high top, behold!
Terpsichoré shall strike her harp of gold!
Our matchless Sister there shall tune her lays,
And Echo join her in the song of praise,
'Till the high-vaulted roof resounds his fame, [name,
And swells in grateful cadence NELSON'S
So shall the Muses aid each art divine,
To pay a tribute at thy hallow'd shrine;
So shall the Nine assist the gen'rous cause,
To give to merit, merit's due—applause.
Ye British Artists, 'tis from you we claim [fame:
The speaking sculpture, to enhance his

Bid

Bid noble efforts in conjunction raise
A pile of trophies, to great NELSON's praise.
Raise a neat pyramid, of ample height,
Of Parian marble, of the purest white;
Let it perpetuate the valiant dead;
Let it proclaim, He for his Country bled!
THALIA. Adorn its sides with ensigns of his fame;
Inscribe in lasting characters his name.
To aid remembrance of his former toil,
Place in full view the wary crocodile,
The subject vassal of the watry Nile.
Thalia paus'd; a sister Muse arose,
In stanza short her wishes to disclose.
MUSE. Do thou, O Nile, with seven loud mouths, record [Lord.
The seven-fold praises of thy rightful
Trafalgar too, who saw the Hero die,
Henceforth convert thy gales into a sigh.
CLIO. Hark! Paul's dread sound, with melting pathos deep, [weep!
Bids towns, and cities, and the nation
See, the procession comes, the solemn hearse
Mocks all our boasted energy of verse.
To Paul's grand edifice, and stately dome,
See, how they carry their lov'd Warrior home.
View a long train, whose unaffected grief
Nor sighs can vent, nor tears can give relief; [slain;
Mournful they sorrow o'er their Chieftain
Repeat his dying words, and feel his pain.
To all besides the generous throng are deaf:
These a fit tribute to Trafalgar's chief.
If such the honours of his funeral day,
There 's not an honour left for us to pay.
At length, Melpomene, in sable dress't,
Step: slowly forth, and proffer'd her request.
MELPOMENE. Place me, ye sculptors, o'er great NELSON's tomb,
To mourn for ages his untimely doom;
And with Invention's finest arts combine;
Let Marble weep; and let the task be mine. [twine,
Though on his victor-temples laurels
Let the sad cypress branch encircle mine.
Veil half my face, left luxury of woe
Should prove but triumph to th' exulting foe.
To British hearts the feeble sorrow shewn,
Claims but the praise to imitate their own.
Emblems of worth, intuitively kind,
Stamp deep impression on the public mind: [caught,
The heedless passenger by these are
Glances an eye, and gives himself to thought. [down,
Thus the unletter'd hand achievements
And add a laurel to a Hero's crown.
These serve instructive lessons to impart,
And grave them deeply on the feeling heart,
'Till Time the mould'ring monument pulls down, [less crown.
And shews the living Hero with a death-

UNE VILLAGEOISE.

*** It is matter of some surprize, that from the great number of young gentlemen of education and talents in the civil and military service of the India Company, so few specimens of *Oriental British Poetry* should have appeared; Sir William Jones and Mr. Eyles Irwin being nearly the only writers in that class of literature. The following pieces, which are the production of a very young gentleman of the Bengal Civil Establishment (whose name has been more than once given in this department of our Work) we think, fairly promise to add an additional name to the votaries of the *Oriental Muse*. Both the scenery and imagery of the following pastoral sketch are distinctly Asiatic.

THE BENGAL EVENING.

(In imitation of Dyer's Grongar Hill,)

NOW, while Cynthia in her pride,
Silvering tints the flowing tide,
While musing Silence reigns around,
And nought disturbs the pause profound;
Assist! O Muse! thy Votary's flight,
To paint these glowing scenes of night:—
First, down the river's glassy tide
The evening barks all silent glide;
Save, that the sighing gale will bring
The oars' soft music on its wing;
As ever and anon they lave,
And spraying spread the lucid wave:
Gradual it sinks;—at last its gone;
Silent the breeze must now return.
In vain th' exploring sight would trace
The murky bat's incircling race!
Mark yonder deep green clump of trees
That bows its top to meet the breeze:
See, it veils their rapid flight,
And now again they meet the light:
Again th' impervious shade conceals,
Again the Moon's pale beam reveals.
Hark to the buzzing insects cries,
See the gold-enamell'd flies,
Mark they hither wing their way,
The lambent sparks shew where they stray.
Hear the screech-owl's thrilling voice,
Self-delighted with its noise:
Tell me, lonely bird of night,
Tell me, why thou shunn'st the light?
Why at evening's gloomy hour,
Only then thou quit'st thy bow'r?
Is it because thy serious mind
Knows the folly of mankind;
Ever toiling, still in vain;
Seeking pleasure—meeting pain?
If this thy motive, then thou 'rt wise,
His pomp and bustle to despise.
Come, warm Fancy, heav'nly maid!
Waft me through yon sombre shade;
Come in all thy colours gay,
To assist thy Votary's lay!

Ample

Ampler proſpects would he ſhow;
Tow'ring tree and coutige low:
Bamboo clumps of lively hue,
Thickly dark'ning into blue:
Hard to paint, the intriguous ſcene
Which all around is felt and ſeen!
There, the opening trees diſcloſe
Where the limpid ſtreamlet flows:
How it glitters in the beams
That through the parting foliage gleams:
Liſt!—the ſavage jackal's howl;
Mark yon village; there they prowl:
Soft! the diſmal yell would fade;
But yet it founds along the glade.
Huſh! it ſinks! ſtill lower,—lower!
Silence reigns—'tis heard no more.

Mymunſing, Bengal. H. T. R.

THE RAZUNAMAH *.

By a Young Register of the Court.

THOUGH friendſhip, honour, wealth, and love,
Sources of joy to others prove,
I know a joy much warmer:
'Tis when, fatigued by care and Court,
At once to cut the matter ſhort,
We ſign the *Razunamah*.

Though factious Lawyers always ſtrive
To keep debate and broils alive,
I love to ſee things calmer;
And as I have the fierce dipute,
My greateſt joy 's to end the ſuit,
And ſign the *Razunamah*.

Each thinks, of courſe, his cauſe is right,
For Madam *Juſtice* ſtill they fight,
Till almoſt they alarm her:
At length they ſee that both are wrong,
And *endleſs* ſuits they know are *long*;
So file the *Razunamah*.

On either ſide Dame *Truth* muſt be,
To ceaſe the ſtrife if both agree;
This method ſure can't harm her:
Cloſe the old muſty records keep,
Let them enjoy eternal ſleep,
I'll ſign the *Razunamah*.

To peace my views are ſtill inclin'd,
This great firſt comfort of mankind,
This ſweet celeſtial charmer;
Seek you to find the heaven-born maid,
Let courts and terms aſide be laid,
And ſign the *Razunamah*.

Arrive the day, the time ſo bleſt,
When venom'd Strife ſhall ſink to reſt,
Then, mummy-like, embalm her;
The world ſhall on her features gaze,
Shrink back affrighted with amaze,
And hail the *Razunamah*.

Mymunſing, Bengal. H. T. R.

* The name of an inſtrument or deed filed in the zillah (diſtrict) courts of Bengal, by the plaintiff or defendant, when the ſuit is withdrawn or amicably adjuſted.

THE NEW-BORN YEAR.

EVENTFUL entrance of the new-born Year! [ſlain,
Britannia mourns her braveſt Hero
Her NELSON coffin'd on the trophied bier,
And borne in triumph to the ſacred Fane.

She mourns her ableſt Statefman ſnatch'd away, [ſon;
Her faithful PITT, illuſtrious Chatham's
Pitt, who aſſerted George's royal ſway,
And of true Freedom's trueſt friends was one.

She mourns CORNWALLIS, India's friend ſincere, [to ſave;
Who twice the Ocean croſs'd that land
But, oh! too far advanc'd in life's career,
He croſs'd the Ocean for an Indian grave.

Ill-omen'd entrance of the new-born Year!
So pale deſponding Senex faintly cries—
Ill-omen'd?—Blot away that word of fear:
For oft bright gleams ſucceed to low'ring ſkies.

Now gallant COLLINGWOOD protects our coaſts— [SON'S ſchool,
He and his comrades train'd in NEL-
Have learn'd this maxim each true Briton boaſts, [doth rule.
That God for Britain the proud waves

Look ye for guardians of domeſtic life?
Behold the Church, the Senate, and the Bar— [ſtrife,
May theſe diſpel our cares and curb our
And guide us through right paths whene'er we err!

Bleſs'd be the counſel, whenceſoe'er it ſprings, [warmly glows,
Whoſe zeal, combin'd with judgment,
Which ſmooths the pillow of the beſt of Kings, [foes.
And guards fair Britain from inſulting

B.

The following National Apoſtrophe is the cloſe of a new One-act Drama called CORNELIA; *or, a Roman Matron's Jewels (performed with great applauſe at the* Southampton, Portſmouth, *and* Chicheſter *Theatres).*

Written by Mr. ROBERDEAU.

HENCE may Reflection bear her marking eye [times;
To Britain's conflicts in theſe arduous
When fierce Ambition's ſpirit rages wild,
By Rapine, War, and Violence inſpir'd,
Through Europe's round; and (ſave our happy iſle) [ſcourge!
The nations tremulate beneath the
Well the rude trial dauntleſs Britons meet [free!
With phalanx'd front, united, brave, and

All

All little jars dismiss'd; all difference sunk;
And every private care in one absorb'd,
Our Altars, Throne, and Country to defend! [springs
Whilst from the generous patriot passion
A host of minor virtues.—Charity,
Which narrowing bounds disdains of sect or clime! [self,
Temperance, of healthful bloom, forgetting
When by the public call'd to yield her aid.
Patience, enduring all, by Hope sustain'd:
Pure lineal Love, alike by son and sire
Heart-felt reciprocal:—Friendship alert,
In deeds unask'd dispersing Honour's gifts.
Firm Fortitude of Lion-port and brow;
Valour, thrice arm'd in Rectitude's great cause! [bland,
Bounteous Benevolence, with influence
Extending wide its all-pervading rays,
At Merit's call, or Science' humblest claim: [scene,
This truth, confirm'd by the presenting
I feel with joy; with gratitude I bow.

Portsmouth, 1805.

On the Death of Capt. Cooke, *of the* Bellerophon, *who was killed in the memorable Battle off* Trafalgar, *by a grape-shot through his heart.*

As 'mid the splendour of the noon-day beams, [gleams;
The star unheeded darts its beauteous
So, when a Nation mourns her Hero dead,
Few public tears for others' fate are shed.

Nelson! to thy transcendant worth is due
All that a Nation's gratitude can shew;
For to thy conquests o'er thy Country's foes [owes!
She, under God, her brightest laurels
Thy mighty deeds to Time's remotest age
Shall grace the records of her History's page; [lay,
To thee her bards shall tune their sweetest
And thy fair fame in fairest form display.

But, when Britannia's triumphs are proclaim'd,
When the great day of Trafalgar is nam'd,
Let not to Cooke some tribute be denied,
Who fought, and bravely fought, and nobly died.
Firm on thy deck, Bellerophon, he stood,
When first his eye the hostile squadrons view'd; [breast;
High beat with patriot fire his manly
Full on his brow his courage was confest;
When, with a voice that link'd all hearts in one, [won*,
He urg'd the fame thy former feats had
And with thy gallant crew exchang'd the vow
To die, or add fresh honours to thy prow.

Dauntless he dar'd the hottest of the fight,
Where every ship appear'd one blaze of light; [ceed
And what from skill or valour could pro-
Shone forth conspicuous in his ev'ry deed.
But, ere the meed of victory crown'd the day, [wing'd its way.
Through his brave heart the death-shot
Prostrate he fell, and in a copious flood
Pour'd forth in Britain's dearest cause his blood.
Eager as filial love would rush to save,
Heroes around their tenderest succour gave: [cease;
But, ah! in vain! Soon did life's current
He only utter'd—"Let me die in peace!"
Approving conscience bless'd his latest breath, [Death.
And bade him smile within the arms of

Grief for his loss fill'd ev'ry gen'rous mind,
When to the deep his body was consign'd:
There shall it wait the summons of its God,
To join his spirit in its blest abode;
For, with a patriot's zeal, a warrior's fire,
He had the virtues Christian truths inspire.

To thee, fair mourner, relict of his choice,
Who would not offer Consolation's voice?
But who can hope to hush thy woe to rest,
Or still the throbbings of thy sorrowing breast? [alone
Thy pious soul instructs thee; whence
Can all the comfort that thou need'st be drawn.

* The Bellerophon was in Lord Howe's engagement, and in the battle of the Nile, in both of which she greatly distinguished herself.

STANZAS

Sent to a Sister, with a pair of furnished Knife Cases.

By Mr. Townley.

Where oft I play a *knife and fork*,
And draw as oft the willing cork,
Some recompence is due:
Let me a cheerful Muse invoke,
To temper well a *cutting* joke,
I wish to have with you.

My hostess must accept two cases
Of knives and forks, snug in their places,
Attended by a *Carver*; [steel,
She'll use the sharp and well-wrought
On beef, on mutton, and on veal:
'Twould be a sin to starve her.

Nay, I'll assist to wear them out;
I'll slice the goose and turkey-pout,
When thus the table's laid:
And when the donor hence has fled,
With truth perhaps it may be said,
"He was a merry *blade*."

EPITAPH.

Here, in the lap of Peace, with Victry crown'd, [in story;
Rests Nelson's mortal name, renown'd
'Till the last Trumpet's animating sound
Shall wake, and waft it to his soul in Glory.

B.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. of Commons.

February 3.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved "An Address to his Majesty, praying him to give directions for a Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to perpetuate the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis." He observed that no man ever exhibited more probity and sound judgment than the Marquis in question; while, in his character as a soldier, his services had proved of invaluable benefit, and ought to entitle his memory to the sincere veneration of his country.

Messrs. *G. Grant*, *Windham*, *Wilberforce*, *Huddlestone*, *Prinsep*, and *Fox*, supported the motion; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Cartwright* brought forward a motion for "An Address to the King, praying him to issue a sum for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts, and that the House would make good the same." He considered the death of this great man as a dreadful aggravation of the calamitous situation of affairs, and of the danger and distress hanging over the country. His disregard of money was visible to every person intimate with his character. His poverty, instead of being a reproach, became a virtue; and the integrity of his conduct had been proved by a Committee, before which he had been repeatedly examined. The sum only amounted to 40,000 l.

Messrs. *Bootle*, *G. Ponsonby*, *Windham*, *Manning*, *Cuming*, *Ellison*, *Fox*, *Canning*, and *Huddlestone*, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord *Douglas* and Mr. *W. Smith*, against it. The question was then carried *nem. con.*

H. of Lords.

February 4.

Lord *Mulgrave*, on presenting the Supplementary Papers relative to Treaties (see p. 259) &c. expressed his anxiety to leave no possibility of implicating Ministers. He, therefore, took a view of the plans which his colleagues had concerted, for the purpose either of negotiation or war; and, he added, that the unfortunate issue of the campaign was solely to be ascribed to a departure from the plan in every particular. Ministers had received a return of the Austrian force on the 1st of October, by which it appeared, that the stipulated number of 320,000 men were actually in arms. Ministers had calculated the progress which a French army could make, before a junction was effected between the Austrians and Russians. These Papers would prove, that the Russians were at the place appointed, two days previous to the time fixed on; that the plan of campaign agreed on between the three allied Powers, was to have been wholly defensive on the side of Germany; and that Italy was to have been the principal scene of offensive warfare. He would abstain from making any comments on the battle of Austerlitz; but he would insist, that every measure which human foresight could have anticipated, as likely to conduce to success, had been adopted, and that there was not one measure taken which he could wish to retract.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Lord Grenville, Auditor of the Exchequer, to appoint a Deputy to execute that office, in order that he may hold the situation of First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. *Rose* said, that the two situations were completely incompatible with each other.

After a few words from Sir *W. W. Wynne*, the motion was carried.

H. of Lords.

February 7.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill relative to the Auditorship of the Exchequer.

In the Commons, the same day, by an account from the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, it appeared, that the stock redeemed during the last year, up to Jan. 1806, amounted to 12,972,913 l.

H. of Lords.

February 10.

Lord Erskine was introduced, and took his seat as Lord Chancellor and Speaker.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify from civil prosecution all persons who had served under Lord Melville in the Navy Pay Office, for the evidence they might give before the Committee.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved for a sum of 3,000,000 l. by a loan on Exchequer Bills.

H. of Lords.

February 12.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Malt and Pension Bills.

H. of Commons.

February 13.

Lord *H. Petty* was added to Lord Melville's Impeachment Committee.

H. of

H. OF LORDS.
February 17.

Lord *Eldon* made ſome objections to the principle of Trotter's Indemnity Bill. In conſequence, ſome verbal alterations were agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Fox was added to Lord Melville's Impeachment Committee.

Mr. *Alexander* wiſhed Mr. Fox to explain ſome obſervations which he had made, a few evenings before, on a motion for paying certain honours to Marquis Cornwallis, which, he ſaid, had created a great ſenſation.

Mr. *Fox* ſtated, that he ſupported the motion from a high and ſincere reſpect for the merits and virtues of the Marquis. In reference to his conduct on the Union with Ireland, he had not ſaid a ſingle word. His ſentiments in regard to the Union were well known at the period of its agitation; and they were the ſame at the preſent moment; *but every meaſure which was bad, could not, on that ground only, be repealed; and he had great doubts whether any remedy could be applied.*

Dr. *Duigenan* obtained leave to bring in a Bill enforcing the Reſidence of Spiritual Perſons on their Benefices in Ireland.

(To be continued.)

SUBSTANCE OF TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS, PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT JAN. 31 AND FEB. 4, 1806.

Treaty with the Emperor of Ruſſia, dated 11th April, 1805.—Its object is ſtated to be a wiſh to reſtore to Europe the peace and independence of which it is deprived, by the unbounded ambition of the French Government.—The two Powers in conſequence agree to collect a force, which, independent of the Britiſh troops, ſhall amount to 500,000 effective men, to be employed with energy againſt the French armies, in order to effect the following views:—The evacuation of Hanover and the North of Germany; the eſtabliſhment of the independence of the Republics of Holland and Switzerland; the re-eſtabliſhment of the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumſtances will permit; the future ſecurity of the Kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the Iſland of Elba included, by the French forces; the eſtabliſhment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the ſecurity and independence of the different States, and preſent a ſolid barrier againſt future uſurpations.—His Britannic Majeſty, in conſequence, agrees to pay ſubſidies in the proportion of 1,200,000 l. for each 100,000 regular troops produced by Ruſſia, to be paid by inſtalments, from month to month.—Their Majeſties alſo agree, that in the event of a league being formed, they will not make peace but by the conſent of all parties.—There are ſeveral ſeparate articles to this treaty:—The fourth, dated March 30, 1805, ſtates, that the collecting of 500,000 men not being ſo eaſy as it is deſirable, their Majeſties have agreed that it ſhould be carried into execution as ſoon as it ſhould be poſſible to oppoſe to France an active force of 400,000 men, compoſed in the following manner: Auſtria will ſupply 250,000 men, Ruſſia not leſs than 15 000 men, independently of the levies made by her in Albania, in Greece, &c.; and the remainder of the 400,000 will be made up by the troops of Naples, Hanover, Sardinia, and others.—The 5th ſeparate article ſtates, that as the forces promiſed by the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhall all, or in part, quit the frontiers of his Empire, his Britannic Majeſty will pay them the ſubſidies at the rate eſtabliſhed by the preſent Treaty, until the return of the ſaid forces to their homes; and, moreover, the equivalent of three months of ſubſidy as a *premiere miſe en campagne*.—It is farther ſtated, that the principles of the two Powers are in no degree to controul the public opinion in France, or in any other countries where the combined armies may carry on their operations, with reſpect to the form of government which it may be proper to adopt: nor to appropriate to themſelves, till a peace ſhould be concluded, any of the conqueſts made by either of the Belligerent Parties; and to take poſſeſſion of the towns and territories which may be wreſted from the common enemy in the name of the country or ſtates to which they belong, and in all other caſes, in the name of all the members of the league; and, finally, to aſſemble, at the termination of the war, a general congreſs, to fix the proviſions of the law of nations on a more determined baſis; and to inſure their obſervance by the eſtabliſhment of a federative ſyſtem, calculated upon the ſituation of the different States of Europe.—By another article, the contracting parties agree to make a common cauſe againſt every power which may raiſe obſtacles to their meaſures by forming an intimacy with France. The 11th ſeparate article, contains a promiſe of furniſhing the Emperor of Germany with 1,000,000 l. for the firſt army he ſhall ſend into the field, provided the propoſitions for peace about

to be made at that time, and in which Auſtria was to be included, ſhould not be ſucceſsful.—Another article declares, that Auſtria and Sweden ſhall not partake of the advantages of the concert, unleſs they bring their forces into action againſt France, within four months from its ſignature.

Declaration of Count Stadion to Lord G. L. Gower, dated St. Peterſburg, Aug. 9, 1805.—This ſtates that the Emperor of Germany limits the pecuniary aſſiſtance from the King of Great Britain for 1805, to 3,000,000 l. half of which is to be paid for the firſt army which is put in motion; and that for 1806, in conſequence of the great army that the Emperor will employ, the ſubſidy ſhall be increaſed to 4,000,000l. In a Declaration of Lord G. L. Gower, of the 9th Auguſt, he declares that he is precluded from acceding to the pecuniary demands of the Court of Vienna; but conſents that the monthly ſubſidies, as agreed to on the 11th April, ſhall be payable from the 1ſt October 1805, and to advance five months ſubſidies for the firſt army that takes the field; his Imperial Majeſty having engaged to embody a force of not leſs than 320,000 men.

Preliminary Secret Convention between his Majeſty and the King of Sweden, ſigned at Stockholm, Dec. 3, 1804.—His Majeſty, to enable the King of Sweden to provide for the defence of Stralſund, agrees to pay 60,000 l. at three periods; and the King of Sweden agrees to permit the eſtabliſhment of a *depot* in Swediſh Pomerania, for the uſe of the Hanoverian troops, and to grant, during the war, the right of an *entrepot* at Stralſund, for all Articles of Britiſh growth.

Convention with the King of Sweden, ſigned at Helſingborg, Aug. 31, 1805.—His Majeſty, by this Treaty, engages to pay monthly the ſum of 1800 l. for every thouſand regular troops, with which his Swediſh Majeſty ſhall reinforce the uſual garriſon of the city of Stralſund, the reinforcement not to exceed 4000 regulars, the ſubſidy for which would be 7200 l. *per* month. The King of Sweden engages to bear the whole expence of conveying the troops to Pomerania; and to extend the privileges reſpecting our manufactures, as long as the ſubſidies ſhall be diſcharged. This convention is guaranteed by the Emperor of Ruſſia. The firſt ſeparate article ſtates, that the ſubſidies ſhall be paid as long as the operations of the Allies ſhall require the fortreſs of Stralſund to be kept in repair.

Treaty between his Majeſty and the King of Sweden, dated Beckaſcog, Oct. 3, 1805.—This renews the Convention of Aug. 31; and ſtipulates for an additional force of 12,000 Swedes, to act with the Allies, at the rate of 12 l. 10 s. *per man per annum*, and a compenſation, equal to five months ſubſidy, for their equipment: the ſubſidies to be continued till three months after a peace.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS conſiſt of the arrangements made between the months of June and October laſt, for the Allied Armies to take the field. They are chiefly the diſpatches of Sir A. Paget, the Britiſh Miniſter at Vienna, to Lord Mulgrave, and their moſt material points may be comprized in the following ſtatements:—In Auguſt 1805, the Emperor of Germany agreed to adopt the mode propoſed by the Emperor of Ruſſia, for a general pacification; but that the language held to the French Government would be heightened or lowered in proportion as he may be provided with the ſubſidiary means of making good his pretenſions, as the finances of the Empire were in a ſhocking ſtate of poverty. In the middle of September, the Elector of Bavaria ſolemnly bound himſelf to join his troops to thoſe of the Empire: they amounted to 20,000 men, and he ordered a treaty to be ſigned with the Auſtrian Miniſter to the above effect; but, ſoon afterwards, he precipitately left Munich, and ordered his army to follow him into Franconia. It was this inſtance of refined treachery that induced the Emperor to march his army towards the Inn, contrary to the regulations which had been entered into for the campaign. Theſe were, that as the French armies were known to amount to 398,000 men, and the Auſtrians only to 230,000, it would be neceſſary to procraſtinate the commencement of hoſtilities till the Ruſſian forces, amounting altogether to 115,000 men, ſhould have joined the Allies; 90,000 of them being on their march to Germany. But if war ſhould be inevitable, then the rapid advances of the French into Germany ſhould be oppoſed by a general action. It was foreſeen, that unleſs the Auſtrian armies ſhould not come into the field more than 200,000 ſtrong, they could have but little hope of ſucceſs; and ſtill leſs, if England would not grant a ſubſidy equal to 30,000,000 of florins.—The Court of Vienna was decidedly for purſuing the war in Italy, rather than in Germany.—On the other hand, the Court of Auſtria was afterwards ſtimulated by that of Ruſſia, to commence hoſtilities, in order to prevent Buonaparte from daily conſolidating his power; and his Majeſty propoſed to ſend his firſt army by forced marches to the aſſiſtance of his Ally, while England would not heſitate to ſacrifice immenſe ſums of money to facilitate the objects of the confederacy. After the unfortunate termination of the campaign, a Memoir on the ſituation of affairs was communicated by Count Stahremberg,

zemberg, in which Auſtria attributes her misfortunes to none of her hopes being realized, relative to the diverſions in the North of Europe. The ſecond misfortune of the Auſtrians was, the violation of the Pruſſian territory, which reduced them to the alternative of falling back, or being ſurrounded.—The diſaſter of Mack is attributed to an inconceivable error of judgment, which rendered all the ſubſequent misfortunes inevitable: the united forces of the French in Germany, then exceeding 110,000 men, while the Auſtro-Ruſſians on the Inn were little more than half the number: and, to complete the diſappointments, the ſecond Ruſſian army was delayed more than a month by the armaments which the Court of Berlin threatened to oppoſe to thoſe of Peterſburg.—The capture of Vienna is attributed to the contemptible artifice of the French to perſuade the Commandant charged with the deſtruction of the bridges, that a peace had been ſigned.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 31. This Gazette contains a Letter from Lieut. Smithies, of the Bruizer brig, to Lord Keith, ſtating the capture of L'Impromptu lugger, of 15 guns and 50 men, near Folkſtone. The lugger had captured the Mary, of Pool, and Caroline, of Yarmouth.—Alſo a return of veſſels captured or detained by Lord Collingwood's ſquadron, from Nov. 19 to Dec. 31, conſiſting of 1 Raguſan, 1 American, and three Spaniſh ſhips.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 8. This Gazette contains the following Letters to Admiral Cornwallis: one from Lieut. Neſbit, of the Growler, announcing the capture, on the 29th ult. of Le Voltigeur lugger privateer, from St. Maloes, pierced for 14 guns, and having 6 9-pounders and 63 men.—Another from Lieut. Swain, of the Attack, ſtates the capture of Le Sorcier, from St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 60 men, after a chace of nine hours.—There is alſo a return of the veſſels captured and detained by the ſquadron under Lord Collingwood, between the 17th November and January. They conſiſt of one French, two Daniſh, two Portugueſe, one Swediſh, one Pruſſian, one Sicilian, one Raguſan, and one Mooriſh ſhip, of different burthens.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 11. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Prince Murat French privateer of 18 guns, and 120 men, by the Druid, Capt. Broke.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 18. Letters tranſmitted by Adm. Dacres gives accounts of the captures of the Spaniſh privateer ſchooner Les Dos Azares, of two guns and 36 men, by the Bacchante, Capt. Randall Macdonald;—and of the Bellona French ſchooner, of four guns and 50 men, by the Renard, Capt. J. Coghlan.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 28. The Diſpatches contained in this Gazette are dated Cape Town, Jan. 12, and announce the Capitulation of the Town and Garriſon.—The expedition ſailed from St. Salvador on the 25th November, and reached Table Bay on the 4th January.—After a general ſurvey of the ſhore, it was found impoſſible to land the troops any where nearer to Cape Town than Saldanha and Loſpards Bays, of which event Gen. Sir D. Baird gives the following particulars:

"The ſurf along the ſhore of Loſpards Bay," obſerves the General, "having conſiderably abated the enſuing morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on ſhore, and accordingly the Highland Brigade, compoſed of the 71ſt, 72d, and 93d Regiments effected that object, under the command of Brig.-gen. Ferguſon.—The ſhore had been previouſly very cloſely inſpected by the Brigadier, and by his ſpirited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with ſucceſs: although a confined and intricate channel to the ſhore, which had been accurately pointed out by beacons laid down by the diligence and activity of the boats of the Diadem, and a tremendous ſurf, oppoſed the paſſage of the troops. The enemy had ſcattered a party of ſharpſhooters over the contiguous heights, and commanded the landing, but the caſualties of this ſervice aroſe principally from natural difficulties, and it is with the deepeſt concern I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip that we loſt 35 rank and file of the 93d regiment by the overſetting of one of the boats, notwithſtanding every poſſible effort to reſcue theſe unfortunate men. The remainder of the troops could only be brought on ſhore on the ſucceeding day, when the extraordinary obſtacles to all intercourſe with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perſeverance of Britiſh ſeamen could ſurmount, barely enabled us to obtain the indiſpenſable ſupplies of water and proviſions for immediate ſubſiſtence.—On the morning of the 8th the army, conſiſting of the 25th, 59th, 71ſt, 72d, 83d, and 93d regiments, about 4000 ſtrong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers, and ſix light field

field-pieces, and moved off towards the road which leads to Cape-Town; and, having ascended the summit of the Blawberg, or Blue Mountains, and dislodged the enemy's light troops, I discovered their main body, drawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.—The enemy's force apparently consisted of about 5000 men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and 23 pieces of cannon, yoked to horses, the disposition of which, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's troops, made it evident that they intended to refuse their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank; but, to frustrate their design, I formed the Army into two columns, the second brigade under Brig.-gen. Ferguson keeping the road, whilst the first struck to the right, and took the defile of the mountains. Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order; and the left wing, composed of the Highland Brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the steadiest step, under a very heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musquetry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader Brig.-gen. Ferguson; and the number of the enemy who swarmed the plain, served only to augment their ardour and confirm their discipline. The enemy received our fire; and maintained his position obstinately, but in the moment of charging, the valour of British troops bore down all opposition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat. The first brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83d regiments, and commanded, in the absence of Brig.-gen. Beresford, by Lieut.-col. Baird, was unavoidably precluded, by their situation, from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms, though the flank companies of the 24th had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant atchievement, however, was clouded by the loss of Capt. Foster, of the grenadiers, whose gallantry is best recorded in the bosoms of his brother soldiers, and the universal regret of the army. It is utterly impossible to convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the obstacles which opposed the advance, and retarded the success, of our army, but it is my duty to inform your Lordship, that the nature of the country—a deep, heavy, and hard land, covered with shrubs, and scarcely pervious to light bodies of infantry; and above all, the total privation of water under the effects of a burning sun, had nearly exhausted our gallant fellows in the moment of victory, and with the utmost difficulty were we able to reach the Reit Valley, were we took our position for the night. A considerable portion of the provisions and necessaries with which we started, had been lost during the action, and we occupied our ground under an apprehension that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the navy, could not relieve us from starvation."

After some warm and well-merited compliments to the Seamen for their zealous co-operation, the General thus continues:

"The loss of the enemy in this engagement is reputed to exceed 700 men in killed and wounded; and it is with the most sensible gratification that I contract it with the inclosed return of our casualties. Your Lordship will perceive the name of Lieut.-col. Grant among the wounded; but the heroic spirit of this officer was not subdued by his misfortune, and he continued to lead his men to glory, as long as an enemy was opposed to his Majesty's 72d Regiment. I have the cordial satisfaction to add, that his wound, though very severe, is not pronounced dangerous; and I indulge the hope and expectation of his early recovery and resumption of command.—On the morning of the 9th, recruited by such supplies as the unwearied diligence and efforts of the navy could throw on shore; the 59th Regiment, however, being almost completely destitute of food, we prosecuted our march towards Cape Town, and took up a position South of Salt River, which we trusted might preserve a free communication with the squadron; for our battering train, as well as every other necessary, except water, was to pass to us from his Majesty's ships. In this situation a flag of truce was sent to me by the Commandant of the garrison of Cape Town, (the Governor General Janssens having retired after the action of the 8th into the county, moving by Hottentots Holland Kloof, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours, in order to negotiate a capitulation. In answer to this overture, I dispatched Brig.-gen. Ferguson, accompanied by Lieut.-col. Brownrigg, to stipulate, as the condition of my acquiescence, the surrender of the outer works of the town within 6 hours, allowing 36 hours for arranging the Articles of Capitulation. My proposition being assented to, the 59th regiment marched into Fort Knokke; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon, and his Majesty's Forces were put in possession of the several defences of the town. Of the modified Capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honour to inclose a copy.—The cordial, able, and zealous co-operation of Commodore Sir Home Popham, emulated by

by all the officers under his command, merits my warmest acknowledgements and commendation; and I have the satisfaction to add, that no united service was ever performed with more true harmony than has uniformly been manifested by both branches of his Majesty's Forces. Such of his Majesty's ships as could be spared from the service of Losparde Bay, constantly coasted the enemy's shore, throwing shot among his troops and people, and contributing to keep him ignorant of the actual place of our disembarkation; and a very spirited effort was made by the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen from the Diadem, under the Commodore's immediate command, to occupy a position in Reit Valley, and co-operate with the army."

[The remainder of the General's letter consists of praises of the Company's recruits, headed by Lieut.-col. Wellet, of the Bengal establishment, and regret for the absence of Brig.-gen. Beresford, the 20th dragoons, the 38th regiment, and of Major Tucker, who was absent from illness. Much praise is bestowed on Lieut.-col. Brownrigg, and the different Officers commanding corps.]

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in landing at Losparde Bay, Jan. 6.—Highland Brigade, 71st Reg. 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.—N. B. 1 drummer, and 35 rank and file, of the 93d, drowned in landing.—Officers wounded: Brevet-Major Weir, Brig.-Major, slightly. Lieut.-col. Pack, of the 71st, slightly.

W. H. Trotter, Acting Deputy Adj.-gen.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of Jan. 9, at Blauwberg.—1 captain, 14 rank and file, killed; 3 field officers, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 3 Drummers, 170 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.—Officer killed, 24th Reg. Capt. Andrew Foster.—Officers wounded, 93th Reg. Alexander M'Pherson, badly. 71st, Brevet Lieut.-col. Campbell. 72d, Lieut.-col. Grant; Lieut. Chisholm. 93d, Brevet Lieut.-col. Noneyman. 78th Lieuts. Scoble and Strachan, attached to 93d Reg. 86th, Ensigns Heddrick and Craigh.

W. H. Trotter, Acting Deputy Adj.-gen.

The Articles of Capitulation state, that the garrison of Cape Town shall become prisoners of war; such officers as are married to natives, or are domiciliated, being allowed to remain in the town on their parole. The French subjects belonging to two stranded ships are included in the surrender. The inhabitants of the town who have borne arms, to be allowed to return to their former occupations.—Articles 6 to 13, contain the following regulations:—All *bona fide* property shall remain free and untouched.—Public property of every description shall be faithfully delivered up, and proper inventories given as soon as possible. The burghers and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and privileges. Public worship, as at present in use, shall be maintained without alteration.—The paper money in circulation shall continue current, until the pleasure of his Britannic Majesty is known.—The lands and houses, the property of the Batavian Republic, which must be delivered up, shall remain as security for that part of the paper money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals.—Prisoners of war comprehended in the present Capitulation, shall not be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service.—The inhabitants of Cape Town shall be exempted from having troops quartered on them.—Two ships having been sunk in Table Bay, to the great detriment of the roadsted, either after the Batavian Republic had sent out a flag of truce, or whilst it was in contemplation so to do, they are to be raised and delivered over in an entire state of repair. This having been done without the sanction of the Commandant, the raising of the said ships shall be incumbent on those who sunk them.

General Return of Ordnance on the several Batteries of Cape Town, and its Dependencies, Jan. 12, 1806.—Total, 113 brass and 343 iron pieces of ordnance—456.

W. Spicer.

Extract of a Dispatch from Sir D. Baird, dated Cape Town, Jan. 13.

Gen. Jansens has retired to Hottentots Holland Kloof, and advices this instant received state him to have sent his forces over the Kloof, estimating them at 1200 men, with 28 pieces of artillery, and 200 waggons. He has discharged the farmers from the service, and dismissed 50 waggons, which are said to be coming towards the town, and consequently will be soon in my possession.—This account of his force is probably exaggerated, and particularly with regard to his artillery.—The General himself is still on this side the Kloof, but his intentions seem matter of conjecture, and probably he meditates a movement towards Zwart Kops River.—His resources with respect to subsistence, are of a kind not very susceptible of interruption, from the disposition of the farmers, or the means I can immediately oppose to him, unless he should experience a deficiency of ammunition by our possession of some of his depots. The farmers are by no means likely to assist him heartily for any length of time, for the devastation of their property must be the inevitable consequence of a prosecution of the contest in the interior.—To augment, or even preserve his actual, and, I trust,

I trust, but temporary superiority in that particular, it will be necessary for Gen. Jansens to move, in a Northerly direction, into the district of Stellesbosch; but as the measure is of a most desperate tendency, and requires that his heart should be steeled to those sensations which are said to govern his actions, I indulge a sanguine expectation that consequences so dreadful may be averted.—With this view, and from the posture of our relative affairs, I have deemed it both honourable and expedient for his Majesty's Government to make an overture to Gen. Jansens, a copy of which is inclosed, deprecating the destructive result of his farther opposition to his Majesty's Arms, and treating him with the generosity and distinction due to his character.—But in order to give weight to the anxious desire I entertain of inviting Gen. Jansens to a pacification, I have, at an early hour this day, detached Brig.-gen. Beresford, with the 59th and 72d Regiments, two howitzers, and four six-pounders, to possess himself of the villages of Stellesbosch, and thence to forward my letter to the General, accompanied by such additional arguments as the Brigadier may consider expedient to submit to him, and with full powers to conclude whatever treaty existing circumstances may exact.

Cape Town, January 11.

Sir, You have discharged your duty to your country as became a brave man at the head of a gallant, though feeble, army. I know how to respect the high qualities of such a man; and do not doubt that the humanity which ever characterises an intrepid soldier, will now operate in your breast, to check the fatal consequences of a fruitless contest.—The Naval and Military Forces of his Britannic Majesty, which have possessed themselves of the seat of your recent Government, are of a magnitude to leave no question respecting the issue of farther hostilities; and therefore a temporary and disastrous resistance is all you can possibly oppose to superior numbers.—Under these circumstances, nothing can result, but the devastation of the country you casually occupy; and such a consequence can never be contemplated without anguish by a generous mind; or be gratifying to the man who feels for the prosperity and tranquillity of the colony lately subject to his administration. But if, unhappily, your resolution is formed to oppose an enemy of such superior force, by protracting a contest which must entail misery and ruin on the industrious and peaceably-disposed settlers of this colony, I shall be exonerated from the reproach of my own conscience by this frank overture; and you must justify to yourself, and to your countrymen, the farther effusion of blood, and the desolation of the country.—You are necessarily so well acquainted with the extent of the calamities in which the interior of the country may be involved, that I shall not enlarge upon your power of causing mischief to be done to all its inhabitants; but, I persuade myself that considerations of a more laudable nature will influence your decision on this occasion; and that you will manifest an immediate disposition to promote a general tranquillity.—I have the honour to subscribe, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, yours, &c.

D. Baird, Maj.-gen. Command. in Chief.

To Lieut.-gen. Jansens, &c.

[We are sorry to be obliged to omit a letter from Sir H. Popham to W. Marsden, esq. which gives a detail of the expedition, to the same effect as that in the dispatch of Sir D. Baird.—It appears, that every exertion was made by the Naval Forces to facilitate, with safety, the landing of the troops; and that the cause of the upsetting of one of the boats was their anxiety to be first ashore.—Sir Home, after paying the highest compliments to Captains Rowley, Byng, Butterfield, and the whole of the Officers and Men under his command, regrets that no brilliant service fell to the lot of the squadron, which maintained with unabated zeal the most laborious duty that could be experienced.]

Admiralty-office, March 1. This Gazette contains a dispatch from Sir H. Popham, inclosing two letters from Capt. Donelly, of the Narcissus. The first, dated Cape Mount, off the Coast of Africa, Oct. 31, states, that proceeding on a secret service, according to the orders of the Commodore, he learned from the Columbus Guineaman, that a French brig and schooner had captured the Horatio Nelson Guineaman; and on standing in-shore, he discovered the privateers, with the Horatio Nelson, in chace of the Columbus. After a smart action, the largest of the privateers, and the captured Guineaman, struck to the Narcissus. The brig was La Prudent, of 12 guns and 70 men.—The second letter is dated off the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 25, and states, that while on the look-out, the Narcissus observing a ship of war to windward, endeavoured to cut her off, but only succeeded in driving her ashore, where her masts went by the board, and her boats adrift. Immediately afterwards the Narcissus captured a Dutch sloop with naval stores, from Cape Town for Simon's Bay. The privateer driven ashore proved to be the Napoleon, of 32 32-pounders and 250 men, and had on-board the ordnance of l'Atalante, lately lost in Table Bay.

A Letter

A Letter from Capt. Lobb, of La Pomone, dated Feb. 10, announces, that the boats of that ſhip captured, off Liſbon, on the 25th January, El Belgador Spaniſh lugger privateer of 1 gun and 28 men, and retook the Maid of the Mill from Newfoundland.—Another letter, from Capt. Johnſtone, of Le Curieux, dated Feb. 6, ſtates the capture, on the preceding day, near Liſbon, of the Baltimore Spaniſh lugger, of ſix guns and 47 men; one month from Ferrol, and alſo taken the Good Intent, from Liſbon to London.

PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,
Saturday, February 22.

THIS morning, at 10, the Nobility and Gentry, in mourning, without weepers, and with mourning ſwords; the Knights of the ſeveral Orders wearing their reſpective Collars; and the Naval and Military Officers in their full uniforms, with crape round their arms and hats, aſſembled in the Rooms prepared for their reception near the Painted Chamber; and, about one, the Proceſſion, being marſhaled, proceeded as follows:

High Conſtable of Weſtminſter; Meſſenger of the College of Arms; Six Conductors; Forty-ſeven Poor Men, two and two, in black ſerge cloaks, with badges of the Creſt of the Deceaſed on the ſhoulder, black caps on their heads, and long black ſtaves in their hands; Drums and Fifes; Drum Major; Trumpets; Serjeant Trumpeter; Rouge Croix and Blue Mantle Purſuivants of Arms, in cloſe mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks.

The STANDARD, borne by Lieut.-gen. Lennox, ſupported by Right. Hon. T. Steele and Right Hon. C. Long.—Trumpets.—Rouge Dragon and Portcullis Purſuivants of Arms.

The GUIDON, borne by Maj.-gen. Hope, ſupported by Hon. R. Ryder and Hon. R. Dundas.—Servants of the Relations of the Deceaſed.—Servants of the Deceaſed.—Officers of the Wardrobe.

Gentlemen.—Eſquires.—146 Members of the Houſe of Commons.—Phyſicians.—Phyſician of the Deceaſed, Sir W. Farquhar.—Divines in clerical Habits.—Secretary of the Deceaſed, W. Marſhall, eſq.

Trumpets.—Richmond Herald.—The Banner of the Creſt of Pitt, borne by Rt. Hon. T. Cholmondeley, ſupported by W. Wilberforce and W. M. Pitt, eſqrs.—Officers who attended the Body while it lay in State.—Knights Bachelors.—4 Aldermen of London.—4 Knights of the Bath.—13 Baronets.—A Gentleman Uſher (with two Aſſiſtants) carrying a ſilk Carpet and a black velvet Cuſhion, whereon the trophies were depoſited in the Church.

Comptroller of the Houſehold of the Deceaſed, J. Smith, eſq.; Treaſurer, W. D. Adams, eſq.; and Steward, W. Johnſon, eſq.

Younger Sons of Barons.—Sir T. M. Sutton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—Lord Mayor of London.—7 Younger Sons of Earls.—Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.—21 Barons.—9 Biſhops.—3 Eldeſt Sons of Earls.—6 Viſcounts.—2 Younger Sons of Dukes.—27 Earls.—Earl of Aylesford, Lord Steward.—Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Chamberlain.—Marquiſſes of Worceſter Thomond, and Bath.—Duke of Portland (abſent from indiſpoſition).—Viſcount Sidmouth, Lord Privy Seal.—Dukes of Cambridge, Cumberland, and York.—York Herald.

Great BANNER, borne by Hon. H. Lafcelles, ſupported by R. W. Cartwright and E. Boodle, eſqrs.

Helm and Creſt; Sword and Targe; Surcoat; borne by Somerſet, Lancaſter, and Cheſter Heralds.

Clarenceux King of Arms, ſupported by two Gentlemen Uſhers.

The BODY,

covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Eſcocheons of the Arms of the Deceaſed.

Four ſupporters of the Pall, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Dukes of Beaufort, Rutland, and Montroſe.

The four Bannerolls of the Family Lineage, carried by the Maſter of the Rolls, Sir W. Scott, Right Hon. W. Dundas, and Right Hon. Sir E. Nepean.

Garter Principal King of Arms, ſupported by two Gentlemen Uſhers.

Chief Mourner, Earl of Chatham, with his Train-bearer, Sir W. Bellingham, bart. ſupported by the Earl of Weſtmoreland and Earl Camden.

Six Aſſiſtant Mourners, Marquiſſes of Abercorn and Wellesley, Earl of Euſton, Earl Bathurſt, Viſcount Lowther, and Lord Grenville.

Norroy King of Arms, ſupported by two Gentlemen Uſhers.

BANNER OF EMBLEMS, borne by Hon. Spencer Perceval, ſupported by Right Hon. George Canning, and Right Hon. George Roſe.

Relations and near Connexions of the Deceaſed. Viſcount Mahon, Hon. Rich. Neville, Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, (abſent, from indiſpoſition,) Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, Tho. Taylor, eſq. Rt. Hon. Tho. Grenville, Lord Braybrooke, Earl Temple, C. W. W. Wynne,

Wynne, esq. Lord Dynevor, Lord Rivers, Hon. James Stanhope, Hon. H. Neville, Earl of Jersey, Lord Eliot, J. Tekell, esq. Marquis of Buckingham, K. G. Earl of Carysfort, K. St. P. Lord Glastonbury, (absent, from indisposition,) Viscount Ebrington, Gen. Rich. Grenville, and Rev. Robert Lowth.

The six Conductors, and 47 Poor Men, divided and ranged themselves on each side without the door of the Abbey, and the rest of the Procession within the Church. —At the entrance (within the door), the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, with the Choir, assisted by the Minor Canons, Vicars Choral, and Choristers of St. Paul's, and the Priests and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, fell into the Procession immediately after the Great Banner; the Choir singing till the Body arrived at the Grave in the North Transept. — The Chief Mourner was seated on a chair at the head of the Body, his Supporters, the Assistant Mourners, and Supporters of the Pall, on Stools near him; and the Relations stood round the Grave.—The Carpet and Cushion were laid on a Table covered with black cloth at the back of the Chief Mourner.—During Divine Service, the Bannerolls were held over the Body; and at the Grave, the Banners and Trophies were arranged around the Body.—As soon as the Burial Service was ended, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, advanced near the Grave on the right hand of the Earl of Chatham, Chief Mourner, and with a solemn accent, proclaimed the Style of the Deceased as follows:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late Right Hon. William Pitt, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Admiral and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and High Steward for that University; one of the Lords of Trade and Plantation, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India; *and the Character to whose memory is inscribed* —Non sibi sed Patriæ Vixit."—On which the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the Deceased, breaking their staves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the Grave.

The interment thus ended, the Standard, Banners, Bannerolls, and Trophies were deposited on the Table behind the Chief Mourner; and the Procession, arranged by the Officers of Arms, returned to the Painted Chamber.

His Majesty's late Ministers followed the Body as Mourners; the late Lord Chancellor and Lord Hawkesbury walked together. The Members of both Houses of Parliament who attended were very numerous. Exclusive of those who performed particular duties in the Ceremonial, we noticed among the Commoners,

Messrs. J. H. Addington, Alexander, Blackburne, I. H. Browne, Dent, C. Ellis, Garrow, Huskisson, S. Bourne, M. Longfield, Mellish, Ormsby, W. Baker, Phipps, G. H. Rose, J. Smyth, R. Steele, H. Pierrepont, 6 Smiths, J. H. Strutt; Sirs W. Curtis, J. W. Anderson, R. Buxton, R. Peel, V. Gibbs, T. Metcalfe, Lords De Blaquiere, Stopford, and G. Thynne, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

Among the Peers—

Lords Amherst, Arden, Auckland, Carrington; Viscounts Hood and Bulkeley; Earls Bridgewater, Essex, Grosvenor, Pembroke, Romney, Scarborough, Spencer, Uxbridge, Buckinghamshire, Malmesbury, Carlisle, Winchelsea, Morton, &c.

Many Military Officers attended. Among these, the veteran Gen. Sir D. Dundas, and Sir T. Trigge, appeared as Knights of the Bath. The Naval Characters were few; they consisted of Lord Hood, Lord Garlies, Sir J. Colpoys, Admiral Gambier, Capt. Hatley, and two Lieutenants. The Procession was closed by a respectable assemblage, including the Officers of the first and second battalions of Cinque Ports Volunteers, about 60 in number, in full uniform, with their Surgeon and Chaplain, who attended to pay this last mark of respect to their late beloved Colonel. Each wore a crape round his sword, left arm, and cap. They made a very soldier-like and handsome appearance.

The following inscription was engraved on the Coffin-plate:

"DEPOSITUM.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT,
Second Son of WILLIAM late Earl of
Chatham, by HESTER, his Wife,
Baroness of Chatham, Daughter
of RICHARD GRENVILLE, esq.
and Sister of RICHARD Earl TEMPLE, K.G.
He was one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and High Steward of that University, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Born 28th May, 1759.
Died 23d January, 1806."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AND KING, ON THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

(From the Moniteur of the 3d inft.)

"*Gentlemen, the Deputies from the Departments to the Legiſlative Body—*

"*Gentlemen, the Tribunes, and the Members of my Council of State—*

"Since your laſt Seſſion, the greateſt part of Europe has entered into a coalition with England. My armies have never ceaſed to conquer, excepting when I ordered them to combat no longer. I have avenged the rights of the feeble States oppreſſed by the ſtrong. My Allies have increaſed in power, and in conſequence. My enemies have been humbled and confounded; the Houſe of Naples has irrevocably loſt its Crown; the whole of the Peninſula of Italy forms a part of the Great Empire. I, as Supreme Head, have guaranteed the Sovereigns and the Conſtitutions that govern the different Departments.

"Ruſſia only owes the return of the wreck of her army to the advantages of the capitulation which I granted it. Able to have overturned the Imperial throne of Auſtria, I have re-eſtabliſhed it. The conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna will be ſuch *as will prevent poſterity from reproaching me for any want of foreſight.* I have yielded an entire confidence to the proteſtations which have been made to me by its Sovereign. Beſides, the high deſtinies of my Crown do not depend upon the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of Foreign Courts. My people will always ſupport my Throne againſt all the efforts of hatred and jealouſy: no ſacrifice will be painful to them, to ſecure that firſt intereſt of the country.

"Bred in camps, and in camps that have been always triumphant, I ought to acknowledge that, in the late events, my ſoldiers have exceeded my expectations. It is pleaſant alſo for me to declare, that my people have fulfilled the extent of *their* duties. In the heart of Moravia, I have never ceaſed for an inſtant to experience the effects of their love and enthuſiaſm. Never have they given me any marks of their attachment which have penetrated my heart with ſweeter emotions.

"Frenchmen! I have not been deceived in my hopes. Your love, more than the extent and the riches of your territory, conſtitute my glory. Magiſtrates, Clergy, Citizens, all have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the high deſtinies of that admirable France, which, for two ages paſt, has been the object of the leagues and the jealouſies of its neighbours.

"My Miniſter of the Interior will inform you of the events which have taken place in the courſe of the year. My Council of State will lay before you plans of laws to ameliorate the different branches of the Adminiſtration. My Miniſters of Finance, and of the Public Treaſury, will lay before you the accounts which they have preſented to me. You will perceive by them the proſperous ſtate of our finances. Since my return, I have been inceſſantly occupied in giving to the Adminiſtration that ſpring and activity which give life to the extremities of this vaſt Empire. My people will have no new burdens to bear; but new plans will be propoſed to you reſpecting the ſyſtem of the finances, the baſes of which were eſtabliſhed laſt year. I intend to diminiſh the immediate impoſitions which bear upon the territory alone, and to replace a part of theſe charges by indirect duties.

"*Through the elements*, we have loſt *ſome* ſhips, after *an engagement imprudently undertaken.* I cannot praiſe too much the greatneſs of ſoul, and the attachment, which the King of Spain has ſhewn in theſe circumſtances for the common cauſe. *I wiſh for Peace with England. On my part, it ſhall never be retarded for a moment. I ſhall always be ready to conclude it, adopting, for its baſes, the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens.*

"Gentlemen, Deputies to the Legiſlative Body, the attachment you have ſhewn to me, the manner in which you have ſeconded me in the late ſittings, leave me no doubt of your aſſiſtance. Nothing ſhall be propoſed to you, but that which is neceſſary to guarantee the glory and ſafety of my people."

Expoſé of the State of the French Nation.

On the 4th, M. Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior, preſented the *Expoſé* of the French Empire to the Legiſlative Body.—The Orator begins with the elevation of Buonaparte to the Imperial dignity, and proceeds to the journey which he afterwards took through France, and his viſit to Milan. The *Expoſé* notices the great amelioration in the internal ſtate of France, particularly at Troyes, Lyons, and Savoy. Piedmont, Parma, Placentia, Genoa, and the other States on the other ſide of the Alps, are there repreſented as greatly ameliorated by the late revolutions and changes which he had effected, and their union and connection with France. It then proceeds to repreſent him at Boulogne, preparing for the invaſion of England, when the Coalition, on hearing England's '*ſtrick of terror*,' armed, and obliged him

him to tranſport his troops into Germany.—After touching upon the events of the war, it gives a picture of the tranquillity which reigned in France during the abſence of the Emperor and the army. "Paris (it ſays) did not contain a ſoldier, and yet never was public order more ſtrictly maintained—never were the laws better executed. France obeyed the name of its Sovereign, or rather the ſentiment of love and admiration which he felt. It was this ſentiment which haſtened the progreſs of the conſcription, and made its produce threefold before the time when the contingent was expected to be raiſed. It is this ſentiment of devotion, and military ardour, which animates thoſe young men, who preſs to enrol themſelves in the Emperor's Guard of Honour, and who alone may regret the rapidity of thoſe exploits in which they had no part. It was in the midſt of theſe immenſe and painful labours, when the Emperor, given up to the chances and combinations of war; experiencing all the fatigues of a private ſoldier; expoſed to all the intemperance of a rigorous ſeaſon, and often having no bed but a truſs of ſtraw, no covering but the Heavens—from whence all the fire of his genius ſeemed to emanate; even then, at the diſtance of 300 leagues, he held the reins of the adminiſtration of France, carefully inſpecting the ſmalleſt details; occupied equally with the good of his people, as with that of his ſoldiers: ſeeing all, knowing all, *reſembling* THAT INVISIBLE BEING THAT GOVERNS THE WORLD, and who is only ſeen in his power and benevolence. Peace was concluded, before, in many parts of France, it was ſcarcely known that the war had begun; a war not ſo long as your annual ſeſſion, and the conſequences of which muſt embrace future ages, Europe, and the other parts of the world.—Turin, a widow, after the loſs of its Kings, is comforted by a ſplendid promiſe. A brother of the Emperor will govern this fine country; and his known character is a guarantee of the happineſs which he will confer upon it. He will reſide at Turin. An amiable and brilliant Court will amply indemnify that city for what it has loſt. Its magnificent palace will become the reſidence of Goodneſs and the Graces. Formerly a melancholy fortreſs, ſurrounded with enemies; now it is open to France and Italy, of which intercourſe it appears to be the central point: it will in future be ſurrounded only by friendly nations and commerce, and the arts will ſpeedily ſettle there, and diffuſe their benefits."

Of Italy it ſays; "Italy has changed its face, and the antient kingdom of the Lombards is reſtored at the voice of Napoleon. Italy, repoſing under the ſhade of the Monarchy, from its long convulſions, has no longer any cauſe to envy France. The ſame breath animates it—the ſame power proteſts it—the ſame ſpirit formed its new inſtitutions, accommodating them to its ſituation and its manners. Milan has ſaluted, in the name of its King, him whom it had called its deliverer. Mantua received with tranſport him who was, under its walls, the vanquiſher of five armies ſent to defend it. Italy is proud of receiving laws from a new Charlemagne; and fancies that ſhe ſees, ſpringing up with her antient glory, all the proſperity which her climate and her ſoil entitle her to. Diſplaying a new character, ſhe hopes to prove, that her long weakneſs was the vice of her inſtitutions, and not the fault of her inhabitants.—If courage and genius have made war, generoſity and moderation have concluded peace. A Sovereign, unfortunate in war, has recovered by peace a great portion of his dominions; his loſſes are nothing in compariſon to the riſk which was incurred by the Monarchy of which he is the chief. Princes, our allies, have had their power extended, and their titles ennobled. The bounty of the Emperor has ſurrounded France with nations friendly to her government. Italy, the noble daughter of France, and who promiſes to be worthy of her parent, has reaped the fruits of the war. But her power is our own; her opulence adds to our proſperity; our enemies are driven from her ſhores, and they can no longer have commercial relations with her. This rich ſoil is ſnatched from their avidity. Italy is a conqueſt obtained over England. She is united to Germany by the two-fold bond of proximity and friendſhip; and by that alliance which her Prince has contracted with the daughter of one of the moſt powerful Sovereigns of the Germanic Empire, tranquillity is now aſſured to the peaceful inhabitants of the mountains of the Tyrol. Commerce will enrich its deſerted vallies; its conqueſt will prove a bleſſing."

The *Expoſé* next proceeds to deſcribe the various improvements in the interior adminiſtration, and the immenſe national works which are in contemplation; and then ſays: "But here, and it is neceſſary to declare it boldly to the Nation, *its ſafety* requires that a numerous army ſhould be kept on foot; that fleets ſhould be conſtructed, and ſeamen raiſed, to protect our commerce, our colonies, and our rights. Theſe circumſtances require productive finances. The Emperor thinks 200,000,000 livres will be neceſſary in time of war, and upwards of 600 during peace; as the fate of a country ſhould never

never be left to the mercy of an obſcure plot, nor any intrigue of a Cabinet; but in all caſes it ſhould be ready to make head againſt any ſtorm, and ſilence the jealous clamours of its enemies.—It is the will of the Emperor, as well as the deſire of the whole nation, to augment our Navy; and, as we loſt *ſome* ſhips in the late engagements, it is a new motive for redoubling our ardour. A great number of our cruizers are ſcouring the ſeas, and have attacked the commerce of our enemies in the remoteſt regions. Our whole flotilla ſhall ſhortly revive, by the return to its banks of the conquerors of Ulm and Auſterlitz. But all thoſe warlike meaſures ſhall be nothing more than meaſures to peace, and even of a moderate peace, in which we ſhall ſecure the pledge of not being ſurprized and ſeized upon under the moſt vain and perfidious pretences: it were otherwiſe better to endure ſtill the miſeries of war, rather than make a peace which would expoſe us to new loſſes, and afford freſh aliment to the bad faith and avarice of our enemies."

The union of Piedmont with France is repreſented as a meaſure which was rendered neceſſary, from the French being in poſſeſſion of Genoa; but it is added, that that union does not increaſe the ſtrength of France. "It was not only the kingdom of Italy, of which they [the Coalition] would deprive us; Piedmont, Savoy, the Duchy of Nice, even Lyons, and the United Departments, Holland, Belgia, the fortreſſes on the Meuſe; theſe were the conqueſts preſcribed to the confederates by England; and to this they certainly would not have confined themſelves, if they had triumphed over the perſeverance of the French people. England attaches no great intereſt to Italy: Belgium is the true ground of the hatred which ſhe bears to us. But Holland, the 110 departments of France, the kingdom of Italy, Venice, Dalmatia, Iſtria, and Naples, are now under the protection of the Imperial Eagle; and the union of thoſe States only affords us the means of being formidable on our frontiers and coaſts. The Emperor, after each victory, offered peace to Auſtria. He alſo offered it to Naples before the war—peace was violated as ſoon as ſworn, and which has produced the downfall of *that* Houſe. He alſo offers it to England. He does not mean to force that Power to recede from the prodigious changes made in India, as little as Auſtria and Ruſſia from the partition of Poland; but he has a right to refuſe to recede from the alliances and unions which form the new federative ſyſtems of the French empire. Turkey has continued under the yoke of Ruſſia; and it was the Emperor's chief aim, by getting Dalmatia into his hands, to be ready to protect the moſt antient of our allies, and to enable him to maintain his independence, which is of more importance to France than to any other Power.—The firſt Coalition, terminated by the Treaty of Campo Formio, had the favourable iſſue for France of the acquiſition of Belgium, the frontier ſeparation of the Rhine; the bringing of Holland under the federative influence of France; and the conqueſt of the States now forming the kingdom of Italy. The ſecond Coalition gave it Piedmont; and the third brings Venice and Naples under the federative ſyſtem. Let England be finally convinced of her imbecillity: let her not try to operate a fourth Coalition, if it were, in the nature of things, poſſible to renew it."

It is mentioned, that among the labours for beautifying Paris, the antient Abbey of *St. Denis*, the depoſitory of the former Kings of France, and which was one of the firſt objects that attracted the rage of the revolutionary fanatics, "has been completely repaired, many of its monuments reſtored, and is ready to receive again the *moſt auguſt* funerals."

In another part it is ſtated, that "the Calendar of the Revolution has been aboliſhed, becauſe its object was found to be unattainable; and that it was neceſſary to ſacrifice it to commercial and political convenience, which requires a common ſyſtem."—"Indeed," it adds, "the people of fair Europe are already divided by too many varieties; they ought to form only one great family."

Paris, Feb. 26.—Laſt night, at the Theatre, his Majeſty received diſpatches from Italy, announcing the CAPTURE OF NAPLES.—Prince Joſeph writes to his Majeſty, from the head-quarters at Capua, the 14th inſt. announcing that his orders have been fulfilled. He ſtates, that he divided his army into three bodies, and marched with the centre diviſion under the command of Marſhal Maſſena, through San Germano and Capua; while the right, under Gen. Regnier, went by Terracina and Gaeta; and the left, conſiſting of a corps of Italians under Gen. Lecchi, proceeded by way of Itri.—Gen. Regnier, on arriving at Gaeta, ſent to the Prince of Heſſe, who commanded that place, a ſummons, ordering him to ſurrender Gaeta to his army, as nothing could oppoſe its victorious progreſs. He added, that he would now grant a capitulation to the garriſon; but in the evening he would not accept it. The Prince anſwered, that he would defend the place to the laſt extremity.—In conſequence of this anſwer, Gen. Regnier ordered an attack to be made upon the redoubt of St. Andre, mounted with ſix pieces of cannon,

non, which was carried. Gen. Grigny had his head shot off by a cannon ball.—On the 12th, the centre division invested Capua, which answered the summons by a discharge of its artillery.—On the 13th, in the morning, a Deputation from the City of Naples waited on the Prince, and signed the surrender of Gaeta, Capua, Pescara, Naples, and the other forts.—The Neapolitan Officers having requested permission to serve, Prince Joseph has formed some corps of Neapolitans, and has placed over them Neapolitan Officers who were in the pay of the Kingdom of Italy.—As soon as the people of Naples had recovered from their first terror, they expressed *much attachment towards the French.*

The *Moniteur*, after noticing these events, says—The leaden sceptre of the Queen of Naples, the modern *Athalie*, has just been broken for ever; and the finest country in the world will henceforth be under a firm and liberal Government. The Emperor will revive the Kingdom of Naples under a French Prince, but he will restore it upon a basis of laws—the interests of the people; and on the great principle, that the existence of the Throne, the brilliancy and power with which Sovereigns are surrounded, and the perpetuity of hereditary possession, are institutions formed for the service and advantage of the people."

After a coarse libel on the Queen of Naples, the *Moniteur* continues thus—"But the new Kingdom of Naples will henceforth form a part of the federative estates of the French Empire; and it will be necessary to shake that empire to its foundation, before its new acquisition can be touched. On this occasion France cannot be accused of ambition; for what could she do more than pardon the Queen three times in the space of a few years; and what engagements could she make with a power who violated, 25 days after it had been ratified, the most solemn, and, to it, advantageous treaty?"

ITALY.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Prince Joseph:

ARMY OF NAPLES.—"In the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, our august Brother and Sovereign, we Napoleon Joseph Buonaparte, French Prince, Grand Elector of the Empire, Lieutenant of the Emperor, Commander in Chief of the Army of Naples:

"PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES,—His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has commanded me to take possession of the Kingdom in his name.—I make, in the same name, the inviolable and sacred engagement, that the dynasty of Naples shall never reign more in these countries.—It had forfeited all pretensions to your love, and forgot that the affection of a people is the most precious of rights which a Sovereign can have to govern them.—I have found nothing among you but the impressions of terror with which the injustice of your Court had inspired you.—People, fear no more; the course of its vengeance is terminated; whatever may be the system adopted, the change of the dynasty of Naples remains immutable.—Let those who may be still devoted to a Court, which, after having provoked the war, had not the courage to fight, which fled from the danger it had drawn on itself; who has despoiled your cities of the fruit of your genius, and that of your ancestors; let those to whom, in its senseless fury, it left the odious mission of fomenting disorder, of organising assassination, of framing criminal conspiracies, acknowledge, that it is their duty to study the public welfare—or, let them tremble!"

Prince Joseph, on his arrival at Naples, visited St Januarius, its tutelary protector, and presented it a splendid necklace!

SWITZERLAND.

A mob, chiefly women, some time since collected at Basil, carrying lanthorns, broke into the gallery of the church which contained that master-piece of antiquity, Holbein's *Dance of Death*, tore it from the walls, and completely destroyed it. Different motives are assigned for this singular outrage.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has published a Proclamation to his Subjects; in which, after observing that he has given them Peace in compliance with their wishes, and because he knows no other happiness than that of his people, he says,—"The wounds inflicted by the war are deep: several years may be necessary to heal them, and to obliterate the impressions inflicted by the sufferings of this unfortunate period. The administrators of the State have greater duties, and more difficult than ever, to fulfil; and they will fulfil them: but they have at the same time stronger claims than ever upon the co-operation of all classes, for the laudable purpose of restoring the vigour of the interior, by disseminating the true culture of the mind, and animating the national industry; and by these means to establish the Monarchy upon the basis which the variable fate of the States of Europe has rendered necessary. Every moment of my life will be directed to this object. United by the mutual obligations of reciprocal confidence, and the cordial love of my subjects, I shall only believe I have done enough for Austria, as a Prince and a Father, when its

its proſperity is again ſecured; when the ſufferings of the Citizens are forgotten, and nothing remains alive but the remembrance of my ſacrifices, your fidelity, and your exalted and unſhaken patriotiſm."

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 18th ult. announces the appointment of the Archduke Charles to the rank of General in Chief of the Auſtrian Armies.

A body of between 2 and 3,000 French troops have entered Nuremberg under Gen. Drouet. Bernadotte has ſtated, that particular circumſtances have occaſioned their introduction; but that it is merely a *military movement*, which will not be prejudicial to the city.—Every houſe, however, has ſoldiers quartered in it.

PRUSSIA.

The *Bamberg Journal* ſays, "According to a late agreement between the Emperor of the French and the King of Pruſſia, the Elector of Heſſe Caſſel is to aſſume the regal dignity, under the title of the King of the *Catti*. On this account he cedes to Pruſſia the county of Schauenberg; to Darmſtadt, Hanau, and the Bailiwick of Schwartzenfels. He receives in return from Pruſſia the Biſhoprick of Paderborn, and from Darmſtadt the whole Duchy of Weſtphalia; Pyrmont, &c. is to remain with Pruſſia."

The ceſſion treaty between France and Pruſſia is ratified.—Anſpach is deſtined for Bavaria, while Pruſſia occupies Hanover.—Neufchatel and Valengin are to be ceded to France; and the territory of Cleves, with Weſel, is to go to the Archduke Ferdinand, hitherto the poſſeſſor of the Briſgau, and will be erected into a diſtinct principality.

During the reſidence of Buonaparte at Stutgard, the marriage of the ſecond Prince Paul with the Princeſs of Hildburghauſen was celebrated. The Emperor has ſent them valuable preſents of lace and millinery.

The Memorial of Baron Hardenburgh to Lord Harrowby, dated Berlin, Dec. 22, and which related to the ſecurity of the Britiſh troops in the North of Germany, has been publiſhed. After ſome preliminary compliments, the writer ſays, "Your Excellency will firſt perceive that, at the point to which matters have now come, ſince the unfortunate battle of Auſterlitz, in conſequence of the return of the great Ruſſian army, and the total uncertainty in which we are with regard to the intentions of Napoleon towards Pruſſia, the utmoſt caution is abſolutely neceſſary. *The braveſt army cannot always reckon upon ſucceſs; and it is undoubtedly the intereſt of Pruſſia, and the intereſt of the world, to prevent any attack upon her at the preſent moment, when ſhe would have to bear the whole burden of the war; and no confederacy adapted to circumſtances has been formed; for, in caſe her armies ſhould prove unſucceſsful, the laſt ray of hope to maintain the ſecurity and independence of the Continent would be extinguiſhed.* The King, ſtill animated by the ſame wiſh to eſtabliſh a general peace on a permanent footing, and, if poſſible, to the ſatisfaction of all parties, muſt conſequently have been ardently deſirous that his mediation, ſtipulated in the Convention ſigned on the 3d of November at Potſdam, ſhould have been accepted by France. In an interview which Count Von Haugwitz had with Napoleon on the 28th of November, that Monarch manifeſted a diſpoſition to accept of this mediation on the conditions that, during the negotiation, no troops of his Britannic Majeſty, nor Ruſſians or Swedes, ſhould advance into Holland to commence any warlike operations there, after their departure from the North of Germany; and that a more extenſive circuit ſhould be allowed to the fortreſs of Hamelin, in order to relieve the diſtreſs of the garriſon for proviſions. The King could not accept theſe propoſitions under the circumſtances of the moment in which they were made; but theſe have totally changed; and in the preſent conjuncture his Majeſty has judged them admiſſible, &c. &c."

RUSSIA.

The *Peterſburg Journal* of the 2d ult. contains ſome remarks on the Battle of Auſterlitz, which are ſtated to be made from a love of truth, and a wiſh to correct the falſe ſtatements of the French. After an alluſion to the ſpirited converſation of Prince Dolgorufsky with Buonaparte, it is obſerved, "The number of the Allied Army, as ſtated in the Bulletins, was 105,000 men, viz. 80,000 Ruſſians, and 25,000 Auſtrians, and the French much inferior. But why were their numbers not given? Beſides the Reſerve, which alone was ſaid to be equal to an army, the enemy's force conſiſted of four large diviſions of 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry each, commanded by a Marſhal and two Generals of Diviſion. The Combined Army, on the other hand, conſiſted of 52,000 Ruſſians and 17,000 Auſtrians. But this inferiority in number was the leaſt miſfortune of the Ruſſian army: the ſcarcity of proviſions was ſo great that, for nearly two days preceding the battle, they had nothing to eat. The horſes were famiſhed to ſuch a degree, that thoſe belonging to the artillery could no longer draw. Of courſe, in the battle, the artillery was of little uſe. The total failure of proviſions and forage was alone ſufficient to prevent our maintaining our poſt any longer at Olmutz, or taking another ſtation further in the rear. Theſe circum-

circumstances urged the necessity of the battle, the happy result of which could only be expected from the valour of the troops. The Imperial Guard, of which it is said in a Bulletin that it lost all its colours, are still in possession of them, and have taken one pair from the enemy. The Combined Army, it is said, lost 15,000 killed, and 20,000 prisoners. Do they include among these the 20,000 said to have been *drowned?* After so many forced marches, and so much fatigue and hunger had been sustained, with the sickness consequent thereunto; after the affairs upon the Danube and in Moravia; of the whole Russian army there is not a deficiency of more than 17,000 men. But, were the loss as considerable as the Bulletin has pretended, why was not the Russian army pursued, as that Bulletin falsely asserts? On the contrary, the Russian army kept the field till the next morning. *The armistice was concluded only with the Emperor of Germany*, at whose particular desire the Russians first commenced their retreat, and which was also effected in good order, and without loss, notwithstanding the French partly assert, that, during the negociations with Austria, the French army prosecuted its victories. To enhance the glory of this day, the French Bulletin says, that the French Guard (the reserve corps) took no part in the battle. The same Bulletin, however, afterwards asserts, that, when one French battalion was broken by the Russian Guard, Buonaparte ordered Marshal Bessieres to advance, and that *the Imperial Guards on both sides immediately came to action.*"

The Emperor of Russia has ordered an Army of Observation to be established in the Bukowina. His armies already on the frontiers are computed at 300,000 men. The lately appointed levy is nearly completed; and it is stated in letters from Wilna, that the peasants in some districts pressed in such numbers for enrolment, that the restriction in the quota would not admit of a hundredth part of them being received. This circumstance is to be accounted for (independently of the enthusiasm which the conduct of the Emperor has created among his people) from the law of Russia, which emancipates all peasants on their becoming soldiers, and admits them, at the expiration of their military service, to all the advantages of citizens.

It is stated, that the King of Sweden has been formally released from his engagements to England and Russia, and that he is immediately to withdraw into Pomerania. The Russians are also embarking at Stettin.

A manufactory for beet-root sugar has been established at Moscow, and the produce, which is very considerable, not only finds a ready market, but yields in no quality whatever to that in general use.

TURKEY.

The Porte has renewed the Treaty of alliance concluded with Russia eight years ago, for nine years more.

Czerni Georges continues to make alarming progress in Turkish Albania; but the rumour of his entrance into Belgrade is unfounded.

There have been new contests in Egypt, between the Beys, and the Turkish troops sent against them by the Kaimacan. A large body of Albanians, not having received any pay for some time, have also gone over to the Beys. Since the taking of Medina, the Wahabis have made further progress; they excite alarm at Mecca, and have made themselves masters of Gedda.

The disturbances in Bosnia are of a more general nature than was supposed. All the Christians in that province have revolted against the Turks.

EAST INDIES.

Some experiments have been made in the *Carnatic* in the culture of Coffee, which have been attended with such extraordinary success, that it has been represented to the Board of Trade, that in the course of a few years, the largest investment of Coffee, equal to any grown in the East, may be provided on very moderate terms.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, March 22. The Hon. Capt. Cochrane, late of H. M. sloop Kingfisher, arrived early this morning with dispatches from Vice-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. dated off the town of St. Domingo, on the 7th and 8th ult. giving an account of his having, on the 6th of that month, discovered a squadron of French ships, consisting of five sail of the line (one of them, L'Imperiale, of three decks), two frigates, and one corvette, at anchor in the Bay of St. Domingo, which, with the squadron under his command, consisting of seven sail of the line, and two frigates, and two sloops, he immediately attacked, and, after an action of two hours, he entirely defeated. Three ships of the enemy's line fell into his hands, and two (including the three-decker, bearing Rear-Admiral Le Seigle's flag), were driven on shore in a disabled state, and afterwards taken possession of,

and

and burned. The frigate and corvette effected their eſcape. The killed and wounded on board the enemy's ſhips are ſuppoſed to exceed 1200 men; one ſhip loſt 300. The loſs in his Majeſty's ſhips, in killed and wounded, amounted to 338. No Britiſh officer was killed. The Hon. Capt. Stopford was ſlightly, and Lieut. Seymour, of the Northumberland (which ſhip ſuffered the moſt in the action), ſeverely wounded; but the latter is ſince recovered, and arrived in the Kingsfiſher. The Vice-Admiral had proceeded with his prizes to Jamaica.

Admiralty-office, March 24. Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, from Vice Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. commanding a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, addreſſed to W. Marſden, eſq. and brought to England by Capt. Nath. Day Cochrane, were yeſterday received.

Superb, to Leeward of the Town of St. Domingue, about 12 *Leagues, Feb.* 7.

Sir, As I feel it highly momentous for his Majeſty's ſervice, that the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhould have the earlieſt information of the movements of the ſquadron under my command, and as I have no other veſſel than the Kingsfiſher that I feel juſtified in diſpatching, I hope neither their Lordſhips or Vice-Adm. Ld. Collingwood will deem me defective in my duty towards his Lordſhip, by addreſſing you on the happy event of yeſterday; and as you will receive my letter of the 3d inſt. herewith, I ſhall only ſay, I loſt not a moment in getting through Mona Paſſage, and on the 5th, in the afternoon, was joined by the Magicienne, with a farther corroboration from various veſſels ſpoken, of an enemy's force of 10 ſail of the line, with as many frigates and corvettes, being in theſe ſeas; I therefore continued under eaſy ſail for the night, in my approach off the town of St. Domingue, having given orders to Capt. Dunn of the Acaſta, whoſe zeal and activity I have experienced for a ſeries of years, to make ſail with the Magicienne, Capt. M'Kenzie, two hours before day-light, to reconnoitre; when at ſix o'clock the Acaſta, to our great joy, made the ſignal for two of the enemy's frigates; and before ſeven, for nine ſail at anchor; at half-paſt, that they were getting under weigh; the ſquadron under my command then in cloſe order, with all ſail ſet, and the Superb, bearing my flag, leading and approaching faſt, ſo as to diſcover, before 8 o'clock, that the enemy were in a compact line, under all ſail, going before the wind for Cape Niaſe, to windward of Ocoa Bay; and, as they conſiſted of only five ſail of the line, two frigates and a corvette, (which hereafter will be named), I concluded, from the information I was in poſſeſſion of, that they were endeavouring to form a junction with their remaining force, and in conſequence, ſhaped my courſe, to render abortive ſuch intention, which was completely effected by a little after nine, ſo as to make an action certain. I therefore telegraphed the ſquadron, that the principal object of attack would be the Admiral and his ſeconds, and at three quarters paſt nine, for the ſhips to take ſtations for their mutual ſupport, and engage the enemy as they got up, and a few minutes after, to engage as cloſe as poſſible, when, at a ſhort period after 10, the Superb cloſed upon the bow of the Alexander, the leading ſhip, and commenced the action; but after three broadſides, ſhe ſheered off; the ſignal was now made for cloſer action, and we were enabled to attack the Admiral in the Imperial (formerly Le Vengeur), the fire of which had been heavy on the Northumberland, bearing the Hon. Rear Admiral Cochrane's flag. By this time, the movement of the Alexander had thrown her among the lee diviſion, which Rear Admiral Louis happily availed himſelf of, and the action became general, and continued with great ſeverity till half-paſt eleven; when the French Admiral, much ſhattered, and compleatly beat, hauled direct for the land, and not being a mile off, at 20 minutes before noon, ran on ſhore; his foremaſt then only ſtanding, which fell directly on her ſtriking; at which time the Superb, being only in 17 fathom water, was forced to haul off to avoid the ſame evil; but not long after, the Diomede, of 84 guns, puſhed on ſhore near his Admiral, when all his maſts went; and I think it a duty I owe to character and my country to add, from the information of Sir E. Berry, after ſhe had ſtruck, and the Agamemnon deſiſted from firing into her, from the Captain taking off his hat, and making every token of ſurrender; and Captain Dunn aſſures me both enſigns and pendant were down;—to comment on which I leave to the world. About 50 minutes after 11, the firing ceaſed, and upon the ſmoke clearing away, I found Le Brave, bearing a Commodore's pendant, the Alexander, and Le Jupiter, in our poſſeſſion.

When I contemplate the reſult of this action, when five ſail of the line had ſurrendered, or were apparently deſtroyed in leſs than two hours, I cannot, though bound to pay every tribute to the noble and gallant efforts of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, Rear-Admiral Louis, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, under my command, be vain enough to ſuppoſe that without the aiding hand of Providence, ſuch reſult could

have been effected, and with a loss so comparatively small; and though I shall ever sympathize with the connections of those that fell, the reflection on the cause will, I hope, afford much consolation.—To speak individually to the conduct of any one, would be injurious to all; for all were equally animated with the same zealous ardour in support of their King and Country. Yet, possessed of these feelings, I cannot be silent without injustice to the firm and manly support for which I was indebted to Capt. Keats, and the effect that the system of discipline and good order in which I found the Superb must ever produce; and the pre-eminence of the British seamen could never be more highly conspicuous than in this contest.

After the action, the water being too deep to anchor in the Bay off St. Domingo, it was requisite to bring to with the prizes to repair damages, put the ships in a manageable state, and shift the prisoners, which took me till this afternoon, when I detached the Hon. Capt. Stopford in the Spencer, with the Donegal and Atlas, which latter had lost her bowsprit, with the prizes to Jamaica; and being anxious with Rear-Admiral Cochrane, that he should return to his command, where his services must be wanted, a jury mainmast is fitting in the Northumberland, under this island, to enable her to get to windward, when I shall order the Agamemnon, which is staying by her, to accompany the Rear-Admiral to his station: and I am now proceeding with the Canopus, Rear-Admiral Louis, Acasta, and Magicienne, off St. Domingo, to make certain of the Imperiale and Diomede being completely wrecked, after which, I shall repair to Jamaica.—Having recited the transactions of this glorious combat, which will fairly add another sprig of laurel to our Naval History, and assist in promoting our country's good; I am, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

Officers killed.

Northumberland, D. Ridgeway, midshipman.—*Donegal*, C. H. Kynaston, midshipman.—*Spencer*, M. Oates, boatswain. Officers wounded.

Superb, Lieut. C. Patriarch; W. Pickering, master; C. Wallington, D. Jackson, J. Bullen, and J. Willcox, midshipmen.—*Northumberland*, Lieut. C. F. Seymour; W. Millard, C. W. Selwyn, midshipmen.—*Spencer*, Capt. Stopford; Lieut. Harris; J. Cuthberson, Lieut. of Marines; W. Neame, midshipman.—*Donegal*, Mr. J. Airey, Master.

General abstract of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's squadron.

Superb—6 killed and 56 wounded.—62.
Northumberland—21 killed and 79 wounded.—100.
Canopus—8 killed and 22 wounded.—30.
Spencer—18 killed and 50 wounded.—68.
Donegal—12 killed and 33 wounded.—45.
Atlas—8 killed and 11 wounded—19.
Agamemnon—1 killed 13 wounded—14.
Total 74 killed and 264 wounded.
Grand Total of British killed and wounded 338.

[Sir T. Duckworth, in a Letter to Admiral Cochrane, expresses his thanks to the Officers and Men under his command, for their gallant conduct.]

Superb, to leeward of the town of St. Domingo, Feb. 8.

Sir, Having, in a letter of about two hours since, acquainted you of my intentions to fire the Imperial and Diomede, I have the satisfaction now to say, that Capt. Dunn, whom I had employed on that service, has rescued all the prisoners from perishing through a tremendous sea, and completed the whole of the service highly to my satisfaction, and his own honour; which I am to desire you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

To W. Marsden, esq.

Scotland.

March 10. The frost in the neighbourhood of *Kelso* was particularly severe. A hurricane, accompanied by a considerable fall of snow and hail, occurred on this day, and destroyed the famous elm-tree, which had existed for ages on the banks of the Teviot, and was known by the name of the *Trysting-tree*.—On the succeeding Thursday, Fahrenheit's thermometer in that town was as low as nine degrees.

Country News.

Feb. 27. The counting-house of the parish workhouse in *Birmingham*, was broken into, and the desks rifled of money to the amount of 163*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Feb. 16. A new-born male infant was found in Belham Dyke, near *Uffington Ford*, in the neighbourhood of Stamford, with a cord tied tight round its neck, and another with a stone to its body. Its unnatural mother has not yet been discovered. Coroner's Inquest—Wilful Murder by persons unknown.

Feb. 28. A fire broke out at 3 this morning, at Mr. Roffer's, a sacking-manufacturer at *Wantage*, Berks. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining houses; and, before 6 Mr. Roffer's house; Mr. Belcher, a maltster's; Mr. Whitfield, a currier's; Mr. Winterborne, a miller's; and Mr. Palmer's, were totally consumed. A labourer lost his life by the falling of a wall; and a child's life was lost in the endeavour to save it by throwing it out of a window.

March 7. A large foſſil ſkeleton, of an animal ſimilar to a crocodile, was lately found at *Duddridge*, Glocester, in a ſolid ſtratum of lime-ſtone, 20 feet thick, and imbedded 15 feet below the ſurface. The ſkeleton is 10½ feet in length, and all parts are perfect. The jaws are in high preſervation, and the teeth even covered with their enamel; one of them, on being broken, appeared ſo much like the fracture of petrified wood, that an idea has been ſtarted, that many foſſils hitherto ſuppoſed to be of vegetable, are of animal origin.

March 8. Two women, accompanied with two childen, incautiouſly laid themſelves down to ſleep, near to the furnace of an iron foundery, adjoining *Dudley*; by which means their clothes caught fire, and they were ſo dreadfully burnt as to occaſion the death of both the children, and the woman is ſhockingly ſcorched.

March 9. The thunder-ſtorm of this night burſt on the kitchen-chimney of Walter Grey, eſq. at *Southgate*, and did conſiderable damage to it.

March 16. The pariſh church of St. Peter at *St. Alban's*, which had been a long time under repair, for the re-building the centre tower, and contracting the chancel, was opened, with two appropriate ſermons, by the vicar, Mr. Roberts; that in the morning from Eph. iv. 4; that in the evening from Matth. xviii. 20.

March 19. This morning, between one and two, a large maſs of the venerable remains of the antient wall of *Rocheſter* Caſtle, gave way, with a dreadful craſh, and falling on a ſhed occupied by Mr. Butcher, coach-maker, entirely deſtroyed the ſame, and damaged ſeveral chaiſes, &c. which were ſtanding under and near it. The maſs which fell was 30 feet high, and above 20 in width, and it is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the moiſture ſapping the foundation of it.

Leiceſter, *March* 21. William Salte, eſq. of London, lately in the liſt of Sheriffs nominated for this county, having, in conſequence of his religious principles, been under the neceſſity of availing himſelf of his exemption from that ſervice, to his native county, has paid into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Leiceſter Infirmary, a donation of 100 Guineas, for the charitable purpoſes of that excellent Inſtitution.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, *February* 28.

About 10 this night as Meſſrs. John and Alexander Robertſon, two brothers, ſhip-chandlers, in St. Catherine's-ſtreet, were packing up ſome gunpowder for exportation, aſſiſted by Capt. Helkett, maſter of the Fame Weſt Indiaman, the hammering of a nail ſtruck a ſmall ſpark of fire, which communicated to ſome looſe powder, and inſtantly the whole exploded. The craſh was ſo tremendous that it ſhattered all the neighbouring windows, and drove the front of the ſhop into the ſtreet. The three perſons mentioned were dreadfully wounded, as was alſo a labourer, who was working along with them. Capt. Halkett died at 3 next morning.

Friday, *March* 7.

This day, about one, a fire broke out at the houſe of an organ-builder, in Southampton-court, Tottenham-court-road, which was occaſioned by leaving a fire in the workſhop, when the men went to dinner. The engines did not arrive till ſome time after the fire began, but by 5 the flames were extinguiſhed.

Saturday, *March* 8.

A fire broke out about 10 this night, at the houſe of Mr. Field, corn-chandler in Shoreditch, and communicated to a neighbouring houſe, occupied by a dyer. About 12 the flames were got under.

Thurſday, *March* 13.

The fall of ſnow was ſo heavy in Kent, that the Dover coach was yeſterday greatly retarded in its progreſs to town. On its arrival at Barham Downs, a complete ſtop took place, the ſnow being there of the amazing depth of ten feet. The mail was taken out of the coach, and forwarded by a meſſenger, on horſeback, to town, where it did not arrive till 2 o'clock. A great number of men were collected on Barham Downs, who cut a paſſage through the ſnow for the coach, and enabled it to continue its journey. It did not arrive in London till 6 at night.

Friday, *March* 21.

A perſon who worked at the brewery in Eaſt Smithfield, late the King's brewhouſe, having come into the poſſeſſion of ſome property, a friend called on him to congratulate him, and they adjourned to a public-houſe in the neighbourhood. Shortly after, Lee, a night conſtable, came in with his truncheon in his hand. The deceaſed jocoſely aſked him, whether he ever ſtruck any body with that ſtick? He with good humour replied, he did ſometimes; and raiſing it, as if to flouriſh it over his own head, it unfortunately alighted on the other's head, where injuring a vital part, almoſt inſtant death was the conſequence.

The ſame day at Charing-Croſs, as the mother of an infant, about nine months old, was handing it out of a ſtage-coach to another perſon, it dropped between them; the horſes at the inſtant moving, the near hind wheel went over the child's head, and killed it on the ſpot.

Monday, *March* 31.

A ſecond Roman pavement has lately been diſcovered in the Metropolis; of which, we underſtand, a coloured print will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 21. THOMAS HISLOP, eſq. brigadier-general of his Majeſty's Forces ſerving in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands, appointed governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Trinidad.

Dublin caſtle, Jan. 24. Rev. John Kearney, D.D. provoſt of Trinity college, Dublin, promoted to the biſhoprick of Oſſory, *vice* Hamilton, dec.—Rev. George Hall, D.D. to be provoſt of Trinity college, Dublin, *vice* Kearney.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 25. Hon. Lyndſay Burrell, appointed his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation at the Court of Dreſden.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, M. A. to be dean of the cathedral church of Cheſter, *vice* Cotton, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 29. Right Hon. William Earl of Northeſk, rear-admiral of the Red, and Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. rear-admiral of the Blue, created knights of the Bath.—Thomas Maſterman Hardy, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 1. Henry Bentinck, eſq. to be lieutenant-governor of the ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 4. Sir Henry Ruſſell, knt. to be chief juſtice, and Sir William Burroughs, bart. to be one of the puiſne judges, of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

Queen's palace, Feb. 5. Henry Viſcount Sidmouth, ſworn keeper of the privy ſeal, *vice* Earl of Weſtmoreland.—Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira; Right Hon. Richard Chandos Earl Temple; Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty, chancellor and under-treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer; Right Hon. Charles Grey; and Right Hon. Charles-James Fox; ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. George-John Earl Spencer, K. G. and Right Hon. William Windham, ſworn two of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, *vice* Lords Hawkeſbury and Caſtlereagh.—Right Hon. William Lord Auckland (and, in his abſence, the Right Hon. Richard Chandos Earl Temple), appointed preſident of the Committee of Council appointed for the conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, *vice* Duke of Montroſe and Mr. Roſe.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. Right Hon. Thomas Erſkine, created Baron Erſkine, of Reſtormel caſtle, co. Cornwall.

Queen's palace, Feb. 7. Right Hon. George Viſcount Morpeth; Right Hon. John Townſhend, commonly called Lord John Townſhend; Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erſkine; and Right Hon. Richard Brinſley Sheridan; ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erſkine, ſworn lord high chancellor of Great Britain, *vice* Lord Eldon.—Right Hon. Charles-James Fox, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, *vice* Lord Mulgrave.

Carlton-houſe, Feb. 7. William Adam, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel, and attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, appointed chancellor and keeper of his Royal Highneſs's great ſeal, *vice* Lord Erſkine; and William Garrow, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel, to be his Royal Highneſs's attorney-general, *vice* Adam.

Dublin caſtle, Feb. 7. Arthur Viſcount Goſford, created Earl Goſford, of Markethill, co. Armagh; Laurence Parſons Harman, Viſcount Oxmantown, Earl of Roſs, with remainder to his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Parſons, bart.; Charles Viſcount Somerton, archbiſhop of Dublin, Earl of Normanton, co. Kilkenny; and Charles-William Viſcount Charleville, Earl of Charleville, of Charleville foreſt, King's County.—Peter-Iſaac Thelluſſon, eſq. created Baron Rendleſham, of Rendleſham.

Whitehall, Feb. 8. Gen. Francis Earl of Moira, appointed maſter-general of his Majeſty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom, *vice* Earl of Chatham.—Right Hon. Gen. Richard Fitzpatrick, to be his Majeſty's Secretary at War, *vice* Mr. W. Dundas.

Whitehall, Feb. 11. Right Hon. William Wyndham Baron Grenville *(vice* Mr. Pitt); Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty *(vice* Lord Louvaine); John-Charles Spencer, eſq. commonly called Viſcount Althorpe *(vice* Lord Fitzharris); Right Hon. William Wickham *(vice* Mr. Long); and John Courtenay, eſq. *(vice* Marquis of Blandford); to be commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Henry Petty (commonly called Lord Henry Petty), appointed chancellor and under-treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, *vice* Mr. Pitt.—Right Hon. Charles Grey *(vice* Lord Barham); Sir Philip Stephens, bart. *(vice* Admiral Gambier); Jn. Markham, eſq. rear-admiral of the White *(vice* Sir Philip Stephens); Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. admiral of the Blue *(vice* Admiral Patten); Sir Harry Neale, bart. *(vice* Sir E. Nepean); William Ruſſell, eſq. commonly called Lord William Ruſſell *(vice* Mr. Dickenſon, jun.); and Right Hon. William Lord Kenſington, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland *(vice* Lord Garlies); to be his Majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto belonging.—Right Hon. Gilbert Baron Minto *(vice* Lord Caſtlereagh); Right Hon. George-John Earl Spencer, K. G. *(vice*

(vice Lord Hawkesbury); Right Hon. William Windham *(vice* Lord Mulgrave); Right Hon. Charles-James Fox *(vice* Mr. Pitt); Right Hon. William Wyndham Baron Grenville *(vice* Lord Glenbervie); Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty *(vice* Mr. Wallace); Right Hon. George Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth *(vice* Ld. Dunlo); Right Hon. John Hiley Addington; and Right Hon. John Sullivan; to be his Majesty's commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.—Right Hon. Henry Earl of Caernarvon, appointed master of the Horse to his Majesty, *vice* the Marquis of Hertford.

Downing-street, Feb. 11. James Green, esq. to be his Majesty's consul-general in all the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

St. James's, Feb. 12. Arthur Piggott, esq. his Majesty's attorney-general *(vice* Mr. Percival), and Samuel Romilly, esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general *(vice* Sir Vicary Gibbs), knighted.

Queen's palace, Feb. 12. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Right Hon. Henry Earl of Caernarvon, Right Hon. John-Joshua Earl of Carysfort, Right Hon. Charles-Augustus Lord Offulston, Right Hon. St. Andrew Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, and Right Hon. William Elliott, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.—John Duke of Bedford, declared lieutenant-general and general governor of Ireland, *vice* Earl of Hardwicke.—Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county-palatine of Lancaster, *vice* Lord Harrowby.—Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, sworn constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, *vice* Marquis Cornwallis, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, appointed treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, *vice* Mr. Canning.—John Calcraft, esq. to be clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Right Hon. John-Joshua Earl of Carysfort, K.P. to be postmaster-general, *vice* Duke of Montrose and Lord C. Spencer.—Right Hon. Richard Chandos Earl Temple, and Right Hon. John Townshend, commonly called Lord John Townshend, to be paymaster-general of his Majesty's Forces, *vice* Mr. Rose and Lord C. Somerset.—Right Hon. Charles Spencer, commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, to be master and worker of the Mint, *vice* Earl Bathurst.—Alexander Davison, esq. to be treasurer of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—Thomas Anson, esq. created Baron Soberton, of Soberton, co. Southampton, and Viscount Anson, of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford.—John Dennis, Marquis of Sligo, K.P. created Baron Monteagle, of Westport, co. Mayo.—Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Eglinton, created Baron Ardrossan, of Ardrossan, co. Ayr.—Right Hon. James Earl of Lauderdale, created Baron Lauderdale, of Thirlestane, co. Berwick.—Right Hon. George Earl of Granard, created Baron Granard, of Castle Donington, co. Leicester.—John Crewe, esq. created Baron Crewe, of Crewe, co. Chester.—William Lygon, esq. created Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, co. Worcester.—Right Hon. and Rev. William Nelson, D.D. Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, co. Norfolk, Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson of Trafalgar and of Merton, co. Surrey, and his issue, permitted and authorised to bear the honourable augmentations to their armorial ensigns which were granted to his brother, Horatio late Viscount and Baron Nelson, with the crest, motto, supporters, &c.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. John M'Mahon, esq. appointed keeper of the stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war, of the United Kingdom.—Right Hon. Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, to be surveyor-general of his Majesty's woods, parks, forests, and chaces, *vice* Lord Glenbervie.

Queen's palace, Feb. 19. William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam, declared lord president of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, *vice* Earl Camden.—Thomas Stevens, esq. of Kinnerton, to be sheriff of the county of Radnor, *vice* John Whittaker, esq. of Cascob.

Whitehall, Feb. 19. Right Hon. William-Charles Earl of Albemarle, appointed master of his Majesty's buck-hounds, *vice* Earl of Sandwich.—Right Hon. St. Andrew Lord St. John, appointed captain of his Majesty's band of pensioners, *vice* Viscount Falmouth.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. Charles Hastings, esq. of Willesley-hall, co. Leicester, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces; Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, co. Lincoln; Thomas Sutton, esq. of Molesey, co. Surrey; and Bysshe Shelley, esq. of Castle Goring, Sussex; created baronets.

Downing-street, March 1. Francis Gore, esq. appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Upper Canada; and John Hodgson, esq. brigadier-general of his Majesty's Forces, governor of the Bermuda or Somers Islands.

Queen's palace, March 5. Right Hon. George Ponsonby, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.—William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam, sworn custos rotulorum of the soke of Peterborough.—Thomas Jones, esq. of Dolgelly, to be sheriff of the county of Merioneth, *vice* Hugh Jones, sen. esq. of Dolgelly.

Whitehall, March 8. Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, appointed advocate-general

or

or judge-marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, *vice* Right Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, bart. reſigned.—Charles Hay, eſq. to be a lord of Seſſion in Scotland, *vice* David Smyth, eſq. dec.—Hon. Henry Erſkine, advocate, to be his Majeſty's advocate in Scotland.—John Clerk, eſq. advocate, to be his Majeſty's ſolicitor in Scotland.—Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponſonby, created Baron Ponſonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork.—Sir Francis Milman, bart. appointed phyſician in ordinary to his Majeſty, *vice* Dr. Thomas Giſborne, dec.

Queen's palace, March 12. Right Hon. Sir John Newport, bart. chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, March 15. George Spencer, eſq. commonly called Marquis of Blandford, ſummoned to the Houſe of Peers, by the ſtyle and title of Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, co. Warwick.

Civil Promotions.

EDWARD Smith Godfrey, eſq. of Newark, appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham; and D'Ewes Coke, eſq. elected recorder of the borough of Newark; both *vice* Brough, dec.

Mr. Richard Townend, elected town-clerk of York, *vice* his brother, reſigned.

Rev. Michael Dupré, B. D. appointed ſecond maſter of the Royal free-ſchool at Berkhamſtead, Herts, *vice* Thomas Dupre, B. A. appointed head maſter thereof.

Rev. John Richardſon, of Hemſworth, appointed maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Old Malton, co. York, *vice* Johnſon, dec.

Right Hon. James Shaw, lord mayor, elected preſident of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, London, *vice* Perchard, dec.

Mr. Joſeph Wells, elected junior bridge-maſter of the city of London, *vice* Marriott, dec.

The Earl of Hardwicke, elected high ſteward of the Univerſity of Cambridge, Right Hon. Charles-James Fox, elected governor of the Charter-houſe; and Earl Spencer, governor of the Trinity-houſe Company; all *vice* Pitt, dec.

Mr. Edward Bray, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, appointed ſecretary to the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. John Woodburn, M. A. to be a minor canon of Wincheſter cathedral, *vice* his father, reſigned.

Rev. Henry Phillpotts, vicar of Biſhop's Middleham, co. Durham, Stanton-le-Street R. in the ſame county.

Rev. Henry R. Whytehead, B. A. Birdforth perpetual curacy, near Eaſingwold, *vice* Peirſon, dec.

Rev. E. Gibbs Walford, M. A. Shottefwell V. co. Warwick.

Rev. William Deighton, B. A. Winburgh with Weſtfield R. Norfolk, *vice* Thomas, reſigned.

Rev. Thomas Williams, to be chaplain of Landguard fort, co. Eſſex, *vice* Browne, reſigned.

Rev. Edward Seagrave, B. A. Weſtcote-Barton R. in the dioceſe of Oxford, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. John Yeatman, M. A. vicar of Eaſt Brent, to a prebendal-ſtall in the cathedral-church of St. Andrew's, in Wells, *vice* Dumareſq, dec.

Rev. Livingſton Booth, Gwennap V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Radford, dec.

Rev. C. Francis, to the prebend of Lyme and Holſtock, in Saliſbury cathedral, *vice* Holmes, dec.

Rev. W. Wilton, M. A. rector of South Stoke, Suſſex, Kirdford V. in ſame county.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

March Drury-Lane.

1. Merope—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
3. The Travellers—The Citizen.
4. The School for Friends—Youth, Love, and Folly.
6. The Travellers—Three Weeks after Marriage.
8. Love for Love—Of Age To-morrow.
10. The Travellers—The Weathercock.
11. Romeo and Juliet—Soldier's Return.
13. The Travellers—The Mock Doctor.
15. Douglas—A Houſe to be Sold.
17. The Travellers—The Weathercock.
18. A Prior Claim—Youth, Love, and Folly.
20. The Travellers—Who's the Dupe?
22. The Honey-Moon—Soldier's Return.
24. The Travellers—Two Strings to your Bow.
25. Macbeth—Bon Ton.
27. The Caſtle Spectre—Iriſhman in London.
29. The Earl of Warwick—The Deſerter.

March Covent-Garden.

1. The Gameſter—We Fly by Night.
3. Barbaroſſa—Ditto. 4. Pizarro—Ditto.
5. The Meſſiah.
6. Douglas—We Fly by Night.
7. L'Allegro ed Il Penſieroſo—Miſcellaneous Act.
8. *A Hint to Huſbands*—Roſina.
10. Ditto—Rugantino.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Creation, Act I.—Grand Selection.
13. A Hint to Huſbands—Raiſing the Wind.
14. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
15. A Hint to Huſbands—The Eſcapes.
17. Ditto—We Fly by Night.
18. The Diſtreſſed Mother—Ditto.
19. The Meſſiah.
20. Hamlet—We Fly by Night.
21. Creation, Act I.—Acis and Galatea.
22. Oroonoko—We Fly by Night.
24. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
25. John Bull—Ditto.
26. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
27. The Wheel of Fortune—We Fly by Night.
28. The Meſſiah.
29. The Chances—We Fly by Night.

Account

Account of Lord NELSON's *Death by Mr.* BEATTY, *Surgeon of the Victory.*

"On his Lordſhip's being brought below, he complained of acute pain in or about the ſixth or ſeventh dorſal vertebra, of privation of ſenſe, and motion of the body and inferior extremities; his reſpiration was ſhort and difficult; his pulſe ſmall, weak, and irregular; he frequently declared that his back was ſhot through—that he felt every inſtant a guſh of blood within his breaſt; and that he had ſenſations which indicated to him the approach of death. In the courſe of an hour his pulſe became indiſtinct, and was gradually loſt in the arm; his extremities and forehead became ſoon afterwards cold; he retained his wonted energy of mind and exerciſe of his faculties to the lateſt moment of his exiſtence; and when victory, as ſignal as deciſive, was announced to him, he expreſſed his pious acknowledgments thereof, and heartfelt ſatisfaction at the glorious event, in the moſt emphatic language. He then delivered his laſt orders with his uſual preciſion, and in a few minutes after expired without a ſtruggle."

Courſe and Site of the Ball, aſcertained ſince Death.

The ball ſtruck the fore-part of his lordſhip's epaulette, and entered the left ſhoulder, immediately before the *proceſſus acromion ſcapulæ*, which it ſlightly fractured; it then deſcended obliquely into the thorax, fracturing the ſecond and third ribs; and after penetrating the left lobe of the lungs, and dividing in its paſſage a large branch of the pulmonary artery, it entered the left ſide of the ſpine between the ſixth and ſeventh dorſal vertebra, fractured the left tranſverſe proceſs of the ſixth vertebra, wounded the medulla ſpinalis, and, fracturing the right tranſverſe proceſs of the ſeventh vertebra, it made its way from the right ſide of the ſpine, directing its courſe through the muſcles of the back, and lodged therein, about two inches below the interior angle of the right ſcapula. On removing the ball, a portion of the gold lace and pad of the epaulette, together with a ſmall piece of his lordſhip's coat, were found firmly attached to it. W. BEATTY, Surgeon."

WILL *of* LORD NELSON.

Abſtract of the laſt Will and Teſtament, and Codicils thereto annexed, of Lord Viſcount NELSON, *as proved in the Commons by his Executors, Earl* Nelſon, *and* W. Haſlewood, Dec. 23, 1805.

Horatio Viſcount Nelſon, of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and Duke of Bronte, in the kingdom of Farther Sicily.

Firſt—in the event that he ſhall die in England, he deſires to be buried in the pariſh church of Burnham Thorpe, unleſs his Majeſty ſhall ſignify it to be his pleaſure that he ſhall be buried elſewhere.—Gives the ſum of 100 l. to the Poor of the ſeveral pariſhes of Burnham Thorpe, Sutton, and Morton, in the county of Norfolk; viz. one-third part to each pariſh: the ſame to be divided at the diſcretion of the curates or miniſters.—Gives to Emma, Lady Hamilton, widow of the Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. his diamond ſtar, as a token of his friendſhip; alſo the ſilver cup which ſhe preſented to him.—Gives to his brother, the Rev. William Nelſon, D. D. (Earl Nelſon), the gold box preſented to him by the City of London; alſo his gold ſword, preſented to him by the Captains who fought with him at the Nile.—Gives to his ſiſter, Catherine Matcham, the ſword preſented to him by the City of London.—Gives to his ſiſter, Suſannah Bolton, the ſilver cup preſented to him by the Turkey Company.—Gives to A. Daviſon, of St. James's-ſquare, eſq. his Turkiſh gun and canteen.—Gives to his worthy friend Capt. Hardy, all his teleſcopes and ſea-glaſſes, and 100 l.—Gives to each of his Executors 100 l.—Gives to his brother, and William Haſlewood, eſq. of Craven-ſtreet, Strand, all the reſidue of his goods, chattels, and perſonal eſtate (except the houſehold goods, &c. which ſhall be in his houſe at Merton, at his deceaſe, and alſo except his his diamond ſword and jewels, and any other articles which he ſhould by any codicil to his will, otherwiſe diſpoſe of), to hold to them and their executors and adminiſtrators, upon the truſts following, namely: Upon truſt, that his ſaid truſtees and executors ſhall, as ſoon as may be, after his death, convert into money ſuch perſonal eſtate as does not conſiſt of money, and lay out and inveſt the ſame in the purchaſe of 3 per Cent Conſols; and alſo the money which ſhall belong to him at his death, ſo that the dividends and intereſt may produce the clear yearly ſum of 1000 l., of which they ſhall ſtand poſſeſſed, upon truſt, that, during the life of Frances Herbert, Viſcounteſs Nelſon, his wife, his ſaid truſtees do, and ſhall, fully authoriſe, and empower the ſaid Viſcounteſs Nelſon, his wife, and her aſſigns, to receive the dividends, when the ſame ſhall become due, in addition to all other proviſions made by him at any time heretofore for her, and in addition to the ſum of 4000 l. lately given her, which ſums to be taken in lieu and ſatisfaction of all power, and right of and title of dower, of her the ſaid Viſcounteſs Nelſon. And in caſe the annual income to be produced from the Bank Annuities, to be purchaſed with the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate,

eſtate, ſhall be inſufficient to anſwer and pay the ſum of 1000l. a-year, then the deficiency to be made up to his wife, out of his barony, town, and lands, in Farther Sicily; ſo that his ſaid wife may be entitled to receive a clear income of 1000l. and after the deceaſe of his ſaid wife, to divide the ſaid 1000l. unto the ſaid William Nelſon, Sufannah Bolton, and Catherine Matcham.

CODICIL.

I, Horatio Viſcount Nelſon of the Nile, of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duke of Bronte, in the Kingdon of Farther Sicily, having, to my laſt Will and Teſtament, which bears date on or about the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1803, made and publiſhed a Codicil, bearing date the 13th day of the ſame month, do make and publiſh a farther Codicil to the ſame laſt Will and Teſtament in manner following:—That is to ſay, I give and bequeath to Miſs Horatia Nelſon Thompſon (who was baptiſed on the 13th day of May laſt, in the pariſh of St Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middleſex, by Benjamin Lawrence, Curate, and John Willock, Aſſiſtant-Clerk, and who I acknowledge as my adopted daughter), the ſum of 4000 l. ſterling money of Great Britain, to be paid at the expiration of ſix months after my deceaſe, or ſooner if poſſible; and I leave my deareſt friend Emma, Lady Hamilton, ſole guardian of the ſaid Horatia Nelſon Thompſon, until ſhe ſhall have arrived at the age of 18 years, and the intereſt of the ſaid 4000 l. to be paid to Lady Hamilton, for her education and maintenance. This requeſt of guardianſhip I earneſtly make of Lady Hamilton, knowing that ſhe will educate my adopted child in the paths of religiou and virtue, and give her thoſe accompliſhments which ſo much adorn herſelf, and I hope make her a fit wife for my dear nephew, Horatio Nelſon, who I wiſh to marry her, if he prove worthy, in Lady Hamilton's eſtimation, of ſuch a treaſure, as I am ſure ſhe will be. Farther, I direct that the legacies by this my Codicil, as well as thoſe by my laſt Will and Teſtament, given and bequeathed, ſhall be paid and diſcharged, from and out of my perſonal eſtate only, and ſhall not be charged or chargeable upon my real eſtates in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Kingdom of Farther Sicily, or any or either of them, or any part thereof. In all other reſpects, I ratify and confirm my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament and former Codicil. In witneſs whereof, I the ſaid Horatio Viſcount Nelſon and Duke of Bronte, have to this Codicil, all in my own hand-writing, and contained in one ſheet of paper, ſet my hand and ſeal this ſixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

Signed, ſealed, and publiſhed by the Right Hon. Horatio Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronte, as and for a Codicil to his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the preſence of

GEORGE MURRAY, Firſt Captain of the Victory.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

Lord Nelſon, in his will, has directed, that if it ſhall pleaſe his Sovereign to grant a continuance of his penſion of one thouſand pound *per annum* to Lady Nelſon, that the direction in his will to raiſe a ſum of money to be veſted in the Funds to pay her Ladyſhip an annuity of one thouſand pounds *per annum*, ſhall be made void.

A Codicil, in his own writing, directs, that one hundred pounds *per annum*, be paid to the widow of his brother Maurice.

The laſt Codicil annexed to his Lordſhip's will, is dated in September laſt, and gives to Lady Hamilton all the hay on his eſtate at Merton.

His Lordſhip has given full power to his Truſtees, to diſpoſe or exchange the whole of his Italian eſtates.

Vol. LXXV. p. 981, col. 2. Gen. Beckwith, we are happy to ſay, is *not* dead.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 92, col. 1. The Right Hon. Emily Lady Carbery died at his Lordſhip's houſe in *Merrion*-ſquare, Dublin.

P. 175, col. 1. Mr. Lambert, of Leiceſter, is having a carriage built to convey him to London. He meaſures in height 5 feet 11 inches; and is 35 years and 4 months old. He really weighs 50 ſtone. An unpleaſant accident happened to him ſome time ago, which had nearly been attended with ſerious conſequences. He is a ſporting man, and was getting into a poſt-chaiſe to attend ſome horſe-races in the neighbourhood of Leiceſter, when, in attempting to pull himſelf up into the vehicle, his great weight drew it over upon him, and his head went out at the oppoſite door. He was a good deal bruiſed, and, with ſome difficulty, extricated from the ſtrange and dangerous ſituation.

Ibid. col. 2. It is the *under*-ſecretary, Mr. *Thomas* Taylor, whom Mr. C. Combe has ſucceeded in the Society of Arts, &c.

P. 182, col. 2. The Sultana Valide, mother of the Grand Seignior, was indebted for her elevation to ſome very fortunate and extraordinary circumſtances. By the barbarous cuſtoms of the Kings of the Eaſt, which are ſtill perpetuated by their deſcendants, they can only give ſucceſſors

ceſſors to the empire by an union with ſlaves; and, to prevent ambitious contentions, all the female children of ſuch connexions are incapacitated from becoming mothers. The Sultana Valide was a Georgian ſlave, the property of Veli Effendi, a former Grand Mufti, who made her a preſent to the Sultan Muſtapha. As ſhe was handſome, and a good dancer, ſhe captivated her maſter, obtained the handkerchief, and had the good fortune to give birth to the preſent Emperor. But the moſt amiable trait in her character is, that ſhe reflected the high favour ſhe obtained upon the ſon of her former maſter, Valaide, who lives at Conſtantinople, where he is at the head of the law, has vaſt influence, and has amaſſed a princely fortune.

P. 183, col. 2. The Rev. Richard Bethel, rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, was found dead in his bed. It may with truth be ſaid that he not only practiſed the moſt exalted piety himſelf, but was anxious to inculcate it in others; and by his public preaching, exhortation, and example, he conveyed the moſt ſublime ideas of religion. He was always ready to relieve the wants of others, and was a conſtant attendant on the bed of ſickneſs, whence he endeavoured to diſpel the gloom of conſcience, and to prepare the departing ſoul for a happy immortality. He poſſeſſed great humility, joined to the moſt engaging ſimplicity of manners. Thoſe who were in habits of intimacy with him can alone eſtimate his private character; for to ſay that he was an attentive huſband, an affectionate father, and a ſincere friend, is not giving any adequate idea of his virtues.

P. 190, r. "New Bond-ſtreet, *London*."

P. 191, col. 2, l. 24, r. Phillips.

Births.

LATELY, at Wincheſter, Lady Sarah Creſpigny, a ſon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, aged 64, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of Weobley, Herts, aged upwards of 70, a daughter, being the only child they have had after a marriage of more than 20 years.

At the houſe of Sir Richard King, in Devonſhire-place, the wife of Capt. Rowley, R. N. a ſon.

Jan. 27. In Ruſſell-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Tooke, eſq. a ſon.

Feb. 8. At Portaferry-houſe, in Ireland, the wife of Andrew Savage, eſq. a ſon and heir.

10. At Liverpool, the wife of Thomas Tarleton, jun. eſq. a daughter.

23. At Orton, near Peterborough, the Counteſs of Aboyne, a ſon.

25. At Sudbrook park, near Richmond, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

28. At his houſe at Mickleham, Surrey, the lady of the Hon. D. M. Erſkine, M. P. for Portſmouth, a daughter.

March 7. In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Samuel Boſanquet, jun. eſq. a ſon.

9. The wife of Mr. Crane, hatter, of Maidſtone, three ſons.

10. In Devonſhire-ſtr. Portland-place, the wife of Capt. Rolles, a ſon.

16. The lady of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. St. John, a daughter, who died in a few hours.

17. At St. John Wood-houſe, Viſcounteſs Mahon, a ſon.

At Rodmarton, co. Glouceſter, the wife of the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, a ſon.

18. In Great Ormond-ſtreet, the wife of Serjeant Beſt, M. P. a ſon.

22. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a ſon.

24. In Grafton-ſtreet, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a ſon.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Lincoln cathedral, Hamelyn Trelawny, eſq. ſon of Sir Henry T. bart. of Trelawny-houſe, London, to Miſs Rogers, da. of Joſ. R. eſq. of Seaview.

Rev. Mr. Jones, late paſtor of the Unitarian congregation at Halifax, to Miſs Rees, daughter of Dr. R.

Mr. John Stanton, manager of the Huddersfield, &c. theatres, to Mrs. Francis.

Samuel Denton, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Helena-Cornelia Paas, daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius P. of Holborn, engraver to his Majeſty.

Feb. 26. Rev. Clement Cottrell, rector of Waltham, Hants, to Georgiana, daughter of John Adams, eſq. of Brompton.

27. At Exeter, Montague Parker, eſq. captain in the North Devon Militia, to Miſs Newcomb, of Teignmouth.

March . . . . . At Leeds, Mr. William Buck, of Bank Newton, near Gargrave, to Miſs Hardacre, of Long Preſton.—In the evening of the ſame day, Mr. John Buck, an eminent grazier, and father of the bridegroom, died ſuddenly, while the marriage was celebrating at his houſe.

March 4. At Mary-la-Bonne church, John Gilbert Francklyn, eſq. to Mrs. Stevenſon, widow of the late Major-general S. of the Bengal Cavalry.

6. Thomas Halliday, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Maria-Margaret, ſecond daughter of the Rev. James Morrice, of Flower, co. Northampton, and of Betſhanger, Kent.

Rev. William Caſtell, vicar of Brook, and rector of Threxton, Norfolk, to Miſs Dennis, of Colcheſter.

8. Geo. Gordon, eſq. to Miſs Elmſlie, daugh. of John E. eſq. of Berners-ſtreet.

Mr. Kennet Dixon, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Jane, eldeſt daugh. of Dr. Denniſon, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings.

11. At Wakefield, co. York, Daniel Gaſkell, eſq. to Miſs Heywood, daugh. of Benjamin H. eſq. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield.

At Briſtol, Rear-admiral Sotheby, to Lady Mary-Anne Bourke, daughter of the late Earl of Mayo.

At Kirkby-Fleatham, co. York, Thomas Robſon, eſq. of Holtby-houſe, in the pariſh of Hornby, to Catherine, ſecond daughter of Sir William Young, bart.

13. At Rothwell, near Leeds, Jn. Newbery, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Suſſex Militia, to Miſs Cleaver, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. rector of Malton, co. York.

15. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. Bates, of the 2d Regiment of Life-guards, to Harriet, youngeſt daughter of the late William-Edward Smith, eſq. of the Treaſury.

17. John St. Barbe, eſq. to Miſs Thomas, both of Winchmore-hill.

Frederick Bevan, eſq. to Miſs Buxton, eldeſt daughter of Sir Robert B. bart.

20. At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, by the Biſhop of Kildare, Dugald Campbell, eſq. private ſecretary to his Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, to Miſs Kingſley.

William Dyke, eſq. of Woodborough, Wilts, to Hannah, youngeſt daughter of J. Richards, eſq. of Newbury, Berks.

25. Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Jeſus college, Cambridge, to Angelica, ſecond daughter of Sir William Ruſh, of Pall Mall.

Deaths.

1805. IN the E. Indies, the Hon. John-..... William Evans, only ſon of John Lord Carbery.

Feb..... In the Eaſt Indies, the Hon. Henry Tonſon, lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Foot, and lately gazetted to a company in the 62d Regiment.

Aug. 25. At Ganjam, in the Eaſt Indies, George Dunbar, M.D. ſecond ſon of Alexander D. eſq. of Boath.

Oct. 31. On the Jamaica ſtation, after a ſhort illneſs of the fever peculiar to that climate, Capt. William Drury, of his Majeſty's ſhip Drake, ſon of Rear-admiral D.

Dec. 13. At Venice, Charles Gordon, eſq. jun. of Letterfourie, in Scotland, ſon of the late Alex. G. eſq. of that place.

20. Lieut. Dobſon, of the Royal Navy, was appointed to a gun-boat on the Dublin ſtation, where he had arrived to take his command, accompanied by an amiable wife and two children. To ſtruggle through the difficulty of diſtracted finances, he took his family to live on-board his veſſel. This unuſual alteration in the mode of living was ſo unſuitable to the habits of his wife, who had been accuſtomed to eaſe and comfort, that in a ſhort time a violent fever ſeized upon a conſtitution already impaired, and ſhe died on this day. Overwhelmed by the dreadful occurrence, the wretched huſband's reaſon became affected, and he died in complete inſanity on the 26th. He was a young man, and had diſcharged his duty to his country honourably and faithfully. The children of this unfortunate pair have at this time no other ſubſiſtence than that which is produced by a benevolent and humane conſideration of their helpleſſneſs and miſery. Admiral Wolſely, commanding at Dublin, with a feeling honourable to his character, not only contributed to their aſſiſtance, but by a circular letter to the Navy Officers upon interior duty in that country, promoted ſubſcriptions for their ſupport; and a number of gentlemen in the Weſt of the county of Cork, under the ſame laudable impreſſions, have aided his efforts.

25. In priſon, at the Havannah, Bowles, the Cherokee Chief. An apprehenſion of being poiſoned prevented his uſing the food offered him by the Spaniards, and for forty days he ſubſiſted on oranges alone, and was in conſequence reduced to a mere ſkeleton.

1806. *Jan.*.... At Madrid, the celebrated Admiral and Captain-general of the Spaniſh Navy, Don Juan De Langara, who was taken priſoner by the late Admiral Rodney, 1780. In conſequence of his diſregard of his private intereſt, he died poor, and his widow was in the greateſt embarraſſment how to provide a funeral adequate to his rank. The Prince of the Peace, being informed of this, wrote a letter to Madame De L. in which he expreſſed his regret at the deceaſe of ſuch a meritorious officer, and at the ſame time informed her that he would defray the expences of the funeral, which was performed with the utmoſt magnificence and ſplendour.

Jan. 5. At her father's houſe, at Montego-bay, Jamaica, of a conſumption, Miſs Elizabeth Perry, ſecond daughter of John P. eſq. formerly of Briſtol.

18. In his 76th year, at Talgarth, co. Brecon, of which he had been curate 47 years, the Rev. John Morgan, rector of Llanellac, Wales. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford; M.A. 1724, B.D. 1737. The vicarage of Talgarth is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windſor; the great tithes valued at 440l. per annum, renewed at 600 l.

23. In his 72d year, the Rev. Abraham Booth, many years paſtor of the Baptiſt Church in Little Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields. "He was formerly a poor journeyman weaver, and was firſt introduced to notice by his treatiſe on "The Reign of Grace," 12mo, which was thought to diſplay ſo much genius, and was ſo generally approved by the Calviniſtical divines, that it procured him very reſpectable patronage among the Diſſenters. He publiſhed, 1. "The Death of legal Hope

Hope the Life of evangelical Obedience, 1771," 8vo. 2. "The Chriſtian Triumph, a Sermon, occaſioned by the Death of Mrs. Anne Williams, 1773," 8vo. 3. "An Apology for the Baptiſts, reſpecting their laying unwarrantable Streſs on Baptiſm, and refuſing Communion at the Lord's Table to Pædobaptiſts, 1778," 12mo. 4. "Pædobaptiſm examined, on the Principles, Conceſſions, and Reaſonings of the moſt learned Pædobaptiſts, 1784," 8vo; enlarged to two volumes, 12mo, 1787. 5. "An Eſſay on the Kingdom of Chriſt, 1788," 12mo. 6. "Defence of Pædobaptiſm examined; or, Animadverſions on Dr. Edward Williams's Anti-pædobaptiſm examined, 1792," 12mo. The Examinations of Pædobaptiſm contain ſome very weighty objections to the practice of the Pædobaptiſts; but greatly as the acuteneſs and diligence of the writer are to be admired, he too frequently diſcovers a ſeverity of ſpirit which the importance of the ſubject by no means juſtifies. The zeal of Mr. B. in this publication borders too much upon bigotry. In his "Eſſay on the Kingdom of Chriſt," he attempts, by a jumble of ſarcaſm, ſolemnity, and dogmatiſm, to recover from that oblivion to which Common Senſe has long conſigned its much-antiquated theology. In all his puritanical bitterneſs and pertinacity, his ideas are thoroughly antithitical; and from the origin, ſubjects, miniſtry, laws, immunities, and honours of earthly kingdoms, he gathers materials for his analogical and ſpiritual fabrick. Beſides the pieces above enumerated, we believe Mr. B. has publiſhed a treatiſe on the Divinity of Chriſt, tranſlated from the French of Dr. Abbadie." New Catalogue of Living Engliſh Authors, vol. I. p. 284.

21. In his 85th year, Henry Ellis, eſq. F. R. S.

30. In the hoſpital at Mill priſon, Plymouth, in conſequence of the wounds he received in Sir Richard Strachan's action, Monſieur Du Bois, captain of the French ſhip Le Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns.

In Rivers-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Lillingſton, relict of Luke L. eſq. of Ferriby grange, co. York. Her only daughter and heir was married, 1707, to Abraham, eldeſt ſon of Iſaac Spooner, eſq. of Elmdon, co. Warwick, who, by her father's will, aſſumed the name and arms of Lillingſton.

In his 81ſt year, Charles Cocks, Lord Somers, Baron of Eveſham, co. Worceſter, and a baronet. He was born June 29, 1725, at Caſtleditch, co. Hereford; and created a peer May 17, 1784. His Lordſhip was grandſon of Charles Cocks, M.P. for Worceſter and Droitwich, by Mary daughter of John Somers, eſq. and ſiſter of John Lord Somers, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and nephew to the ladies of James Harris, eſq. of Salisbury, and of Philip Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He married, 1. 1759, Elizabeth daughter of Richard Eliot, eſq. of Port Eliot; by whom (who died 1771) he had iſſue his ſucceſſor, John Somers, born 1760 (married, 1785, Margaret only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Naſh, D. D. of Beverly, co. Worceſter); two twin-ſons, Edward-Charles and Charles-Edward, the latter drowned at Weſtminſter ſchool, in 1781, aged 14; and two daughters; all died infants. His ſecond lady, whom he married in 1772, was Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, eſq.; by whom he had Philip-James, born 1774; Reginald, born 1777; Anna-Maria, born 1778, married to Philip Yorke, fourth ſon of the Biſhop of Ely; and John-Frederick, born 1780.

31. At Eſher, of pulmonary conſumption, aged 30, the ſecond daughter of Mr. R. Herſon, of Surrey-place, in the Kent-road, Southwark.

At Margate, in Kent, in her 20th year, Miſs Mary Hall.

At Margate, in his 21ſt year, Mr. John Curling Cobb, timber-merchant, and principal clerk in the banking-houſe of Cobb and Son.

In *January* and *February*, eight perſons died in the pariſh of Kirkoſwald, in Scotland, each having attained 80 years and upwards; viz. one aged 92, one 88, one 87, one 85, one 82, one 81, and two 80. There are ſeveral perſons living in the ſame pariſh who are much above 80.

Feb. . . . At Paris, the celebrated Madame Monteſſon, the wife, though not acknowledged as ſuch, of the late unfortunate Duke of Orleans.

Mrs. Churchill, relict of Joſeph C. eſq. formerly of Northampton, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dixie, rector of Market-Botworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Arnſby, aged 35, Mrs. Oldacres, wife of Mr. Ralph O.

Mrs. Newſom, of Ipſwich, co. Norfolk. She had entertained a large party aſſembled to celebrate her birth-day; retired to bed in apparent good health, where her huſband found her dead in the morning.

George Sanderſon Spry, eſq. clerk in the Navy Pay-office, ſon of the late Mr. S. of Bath, and nephew of the Rev. B. Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliff, Briſtol.

Feb. 1. At Netherby, Longtown, Cumberland, aged 8 months, Miſs Sophia Graham, daughter of Sir James G. bart.

Mr. Alderman Elger, of Bedford.

Much regretted, Mrs. Bettington, wife of Mr. B. lead-merchant, Upper Eaton.

2. Aged 56, Mr. George Sneeſby, of Derby, innkeeper.

Aged 31, Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. N. of Derby, hoſier.

3. In

3. In her 70th year, Mrs. Blount, of Cotock, co. Lincoln.

After a long illness, Miss Noble, eldest daughter of John N. esq. of Bristol.

Supposed to have fallen a victim to the severity of the weather, in returning from visiting a relation, Mr. George Wilson, of Whitby, Cumberland, sadler.

4. Found dead in a field near Wrotham-hill, Kent, William Holt, of the 1st Regiment of Guards.

7. Of a dropsy, with which she had been long and much afflicted, Mrs. Plowman, relict of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Tollpuddle, co. Dorset, who died 1768.

8. At Reading, aged 88, Mrs. Anne Williams, relict of Edward W. esq. late of Friday-street, London; whose death, which took place also at Reading on the 8d of March 1800, at the age of 84, was unintentionally omitted in our Obituary, but whose character was so remarkable for extensive benevolence and uniform integrity, that the writer of this article deems it a duty to connect the tribute of this remembrance of it with that of her whose virtues ensured her very high respect and esteem from all with whom she was connected in society, and rendered her death a loss that will be extensively and sincerely regretted.

Mrs. Anne Handley, of Newark, Notts.

At Newbury, Berks, Mr. Francis Campbell, assistant to Mr. J. B. Bunny, surgeon.

Mr. Robert Langford, many years book-keeper at the bank of Messrs. Ames, Dauncy, Cave, and Co. of Bristol.

9. This day, about half-past one A. M. Mr. Butler, master of a Custom-house cutter, being on the look-out after a smuggling vessel on the pier at Newhaven, got partly over the pier-head, on a sort of ladder, apparently for the purpose of washing his boots, when a large wave coming unexpectedly upon him, swept into the water, and the tide running violently in, he was overwhelmed in an instant, and drowned in sight of several spectators, who could not assist him.

10. At Forres, in Scotland, Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, bart. of Altyre and Gordonstown.

At Asklington, George Robinson, who for the last 30 years had laboured under mental derangement, and usually styled himself "Duke of Morrick." He was in the habit of calling at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Grey, where his wants, both in food and raiment, were always liberally supplied; as were also those of several other poor persons in the parish of Warkworth, co. Northumberland.

At his house at Brookgreen, Hammersmith, aged 83, Thomas Best, esq.

Found dead, in a lane nearly adjoining the turnpike on the Acton road, James Winterburn. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased was a respectable and wealthy farmer, in a village in Hertfordshire, and that he left his home, for town, on horseback, this day. It could not be ascertained how the deceased met his death, for the only evidence respecting it was given by a waggoner of the name of Byng, who found the body. He stated, that the deceased was in a ditch, and the horse he had rode was standing by him, with the bridle broke, and the saddle, which was dirty, had only one stirrup. The deceased, it appeared, was a free drinker, and the Jury concluded he had met his death by accident.

12. In Richmond, Virginia, Robert Burton, esq. formerly of London.

13. At Lewes, Sussex, Charles Ward, esq. barrack-master of that place. He was the representative of one of the most antient families in Great Britain, who were of considerable note in the days of Egbert, from which remote period Mr. Ward (as he supposed) had Manuscripts in his possession at the time of his death. Early in life he was appointed a captain in the Militia of his native county, Warwick, in which he possessed an handsome patrimonial property. He served in America, as an officer in the 60th Regiment, and distinguished himself on various occasions by his gallantry and intrepidity during the war with that country. At Pensacola, when that place was besieged by the Spaniards under the command of Don Galvis, he received a severe wound in the head, and was left for dead; but Mr. Ramsey, then surgeon of the 16th Regiment and now on the Staff in England, resolved on performing the operation of trepanning, notwithstanding most of the other gentlemen of the Faculty were of opinion that it was best to let him die in peace. Mr. Ramsey's exertions happily succeeded, and he had the satisfaction to see his friend survive nearly 30 years, the effects of his skill and judgment. On his return home, he was appointed to the Invalids at Fort George, in North Britain, where he remained several years, esteemed and respected by all the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood. The beginning of last war he received an appointment from the Barrack Board, and was sent to Plymouth to superintend the building of the new barracks in that quarter, on the completion of which, he was removed to Lewes, where he continued until his death. His remains were interred with military honours, followed to the grave by the 33th Regiment, and all the Officers of the garrison, every one anxious to shew their last mark of respect to the memory of a worthy Veteran, the whole of whose life had been devoted to the service of his King and Country.

14. At

14. At Berlin, of apoplexy, Lieut.-gen. Von Gotze, commandant of that city. In him Pruſſia loſes an officer of the higheſt military attainments, and the metropolis a governor rigidly attentive to the preſervation of public order, actuated by love of juſtice and philanthropy.

At Stoke Newington, aged 73, Mrs. Brice, relict of the late E. B. eſq. of Bath, and eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph Pote, bookſeller, of Eton.

After an illneſs as unexampled in its duration as in the meekneſs and patience with which it was ſuſtained, the Rev. Stephen Eaton, of Merton college, M. A. 1768, F. R. and A. SS. archdeacon of Middleſex, rector of St. Anne, Weſtminſter, and vicar of Northolt, Middleſex. Few have lived ſo univerſally admired and reſpected as a clergyman, and ſo entirely eſteemed and beloved as a man.

15. At Clapham, Surrey, in her 45th year, Mrs. Garratt, wife of William G. eſq. of Old Swan ſtairs, London bridge.

16. At Penn-houſe, Bucks, Wm. Gill, eſq. late a captain in the Horſe-guards, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Gill, and ſon-in-law to the Earl of Wigtown.

At Exmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. George Davidſon, vicar of Staindrop and Cockfield, co. Durham.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Euphemia Forbes, eldeſt daughter of the late Patrick F. eſq. of the iſland of Grenada.

17. This day, Mr. Ackroyd, ſugar-baker, in Miles's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet, accompanied by his wife, went to ſpend the day with a relation at Chelſea, where they ſtaid till about ten at night, when they walked, on their way home, till they came to St. James's-ſtreet, where they took a coach. Mrs. A. was then perfectly well; but, as ſoon as they were ſeated in the coach, ſhe was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and appeared lifeleſs; was taken to a ſurgeon's in the neighbourhood, who attempted to bleed her, but in vain.

Aged 28, Mr. John Wright, farmer, &c. of Wymondham, co. Leiceſter.

At the reſidence-houſe in Southwell, the Rev. Francis Herbert Hume, M. A. 1776, of St. Alban-hall, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and rector of Carlton and Warſop, Notts.

At Leeds, after a ſhort illneſs, which terminated in a pleuritic fever, aged 27, the Rev. Peter Thomſon, miniſter of the Scotch church in Leeds.

At the village of Greſcuthen, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, Miſs Mary-Anne Roſs, daughter of Mr. John R. when the family were about to retire to reſt, ſuddenly fell from her chair, and inſtantly expired. She had been obſerved, in the courſe of the day, and particularly towards the evening, to be more cheerful than uſual; and, a few moments prior to the awfully-fatal ſtroke, ſhe ſpoke to one of her ſiſters with a ſmiling countenance. She was in the 25th year of her age, graceful in her perſon, and amiable and engaging in her manners.

At Brechin caſtle, in Scotland, Lucy, third daughter of the Hon. Wm. Maule.

At Glaſgow, deſervedly lamented, John Wilſon, eſq. of Kelvinbank, late city-clerk of Glaſgow. His reſignation of that ſituation, ſome time ago, was accepted with ſincere regret by the Magiſtrates and Council, and they unanimouſly voted him their thanks for the great ability and integrity he had diſplayed in conducting the arduous buſineſs of the office during the long period he had held it, with ſo much credit to himſelf, and to the entire ſatisfaction of his conſtituents.

18. At Brompton, Charles Graham, eſq. of Fenchurch-buildings, London.

At her father's houſe in Piccadilly, in her 29th year, very much regretted, Lady Louiſa Fitzroy, third daughter of his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

Charles Peachey, eſq. ſecond ſon of William P. eſq. of Kirdford, Suſſex, and ſtudent of Queen's college, Oxford.

Aged 70, Mr. William Ward, of Shearſby, co. Leiceſter.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Waite, widow of the late Thomas W. eſq. alderman of that town.

Aged 58, Mr. Samuel South, of Hull, wharfinger.

At Bologna, the celebrated Madame Banti. She caught cold on her return from the Carnival at Venice, which occaſioned a fever, of which ſhe died after a few days illneſs. Her death is ſincerely lamented by the genuine amateurs of muſick in every country. Her talents were moſt uncommon; ſince, without the aid of ſcience, ſhe made an impreſſion on her audience which it is the perfection, and ought to be the object, of ſcience to attain. Her voice came purely from the breaſt; and, by the fullneſs, ſweetneſs, and ſimplicity of the tone, excited the moſt powerful ſympathy in the heart of the hearer. She had acquired a very competent fortune by her talents, and has left a conſiderable eſtate in the vicinity of Bologna to her children.

19. At his houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Reading, Mr. Robert Fogg, formerly an eminent chinaman in Bond-ſtreet, London. Had he lived only a few weeks longer, he would have completed the great age of 90. A character in many reſpects ſo unuſual, ſo venerable, and withal ſo excellent, deſerves a ſpecial record. If the anecdotes, diverſified ſituations, and ſucceſsful progreſſions of his early life, could

now

now be detailed with the intereſting ſimplicity of his own words, ſuch a narrative, beyond its entertainment, would hold out very encouraging leſſons to perſevering induſtry. His reſidence for more than the laſt ten years has been at Reading, where he was particularly known only to a ſmall circle of friends; but ſo highly was he eſteemed amongſt his old cuſtomers, many of whom are eminent in rank and talents, that theſe not only honoured him with their kind attentions, but by friendly viſits alſo, as they have occaſionally paſſed through that place. To the peeviſh oddities of advanced life he was an utter ſtranger; his temper was at all times equal and placid; his manners were gentle and attentive. He was inoffenſive in language, and his heart glowed with benevolence. In religious opinions, he was a member of the Romiſh Communion; and, while the pureſt integrity and moſt laudable ſenſe of honour diſtinguiſhed him as a man, he was ſcrupuloufly obſervant of all the duties of a Chriſtian. To one thus habitually good, the laſt conflict of Nature brought no diſtreſſing fear, but imparted every ſoothing hope. As the cheerful ſun had ſo brightened the meridian of his day, it cloſed with gilded rays the lengthened evening of a worthy life. In the warmeſt ſentiments of friendſhip, rather than the cold letters of marble, the ſod which holds his remains, moiſtened with the tears of his affectionate children, ſhall bear this inſcription, "Requieſcant in pace!"

By accidentally falling from the roof of the mail-coach, in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, Robert Leech Cotton, of Louth, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. James B. of Blaby wharf, co. Leiceſter.

At his brother's houſe at Kintbury, co. Berks, Charles Fowles, eſq. of Kenſington-place, barriſter at law, and major-commandant of the Hungerford Volunteer Corps of Infantry.

20. Burnt to death, in the abſence of her mother, by her cloaths accidentally catching fire, Elizabeth Knight, of Peterborough, a child five years old.

21. At his houſe in the Adelphi, aged 76, and very rich, John Cator, eſq. of Beckenham, Kent. In April, 1784, he was elected M. P. for Ipſwich; but a petition being preſented to the Houſe of Commons, the election was ſet aſide, and the late A. Crickitt, eſq. choſen in his ſtead.

At his father's houſe in Lewes, Suſſex, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Hen. Gwynne, of the Royal Navy, and ſon of the Rev. William Gwynne.

At Bury, after a ſhort illneſs, John Blake, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Landguard fort, Eſſex, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Foot.

At Guernſey, Lieut. George Baker, acting captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, ſixth ſon of the late John B. eſq. of Deal, and brother to Capt. B. of his Majeſty's ſhip La Didon.

22. At his houſe in Roſe-ſtreet, Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, the venerable and reſpected Dr. George Chapman, formerly rector of the Grammar-ſchool of Dumfries, and afterwards of the Academy of Banff, both which ſeminaries he advanced to the moſt flouriſhing ſtate. He was a very eminent and ſucceſsful teacher, not perhaps ſurpaſſed by any of his time, having fully exemplified in his practice the plan of his excellent Treatiſe on Education. His literary attainments were very conſiderable, and he zealouſly devoted himſelf to the communication of uſeful knowledge to almoſt the laſt day of his life. His placidity of temper, correctneſs of manners, benevolence and liberality of diſpoſition, endeared him to every acquaintance and connexion, and particularly to his pupils, who ever retained for him a filial veneration and reſpect, and manifeſted their attachment on many occaſions by the moſt flattering and liberal proofs. He took a cordial intereſt in the ſucceſs and happineſs of his ſcholars, and aſſiduouſly employed his influence and pecuniary aſſiſtance, where requiſite, to an extent ſcarcely credible in his circumſtances, for their eſtabliſhment in life. Numbers of his pupils have enjoyed, or now occupy with reputation, diſtinguiſhed ſituations in almoſt every department throughout the Britiſh dominions in every quarter of the Globe, and uniformly retained and manifeſted their regard for their amiable inſtructor. He expired without a ſtruggle or a groan, and literally fell aſleep in the arms of his family; leaving a wife and two daughters to lament his loſs, and his friends to regret the removal of a moſt exemplary character.

In the gaol of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under confinement on meſne proceſs for debt, Thomas Smith, eſq. huſband of the juſtly-celebrated Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoreſs of Sonnets and other works.

Mr. Thomas Simpſon, maſter of the academy at Keynſham-place, Keynſham.

At Exeter, of the ſcarlet-fever, the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Canon Heberden. He had the ſcarlet-fever once before, in 1804.

At Mr. Hooper's, at Lower Eaſton, near Briſtol, the Rev. Chriſtopher Haynes, rector of Siſton and Mangotsfield, co. Glouceſter, and one of the Duke of Beaufort's domeſtic chaplains, 1803. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; M. A. 1765.

Suddenly, at Spalding, co. Lincoln, in her 50th year, Catherine Mane, one of the Society of Friends.

Aged

Aged 68, Matthew Gaze, of Norwich, who had been upwards of 40 years book-keeper to Meſſrs. Marſh and Sons.

At Southwell, Notts, after two years illneſs, Miſs Anne Porter, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas P. late prebendary of Southwell.

At the houſe of Joſeph Bonomi, eſq. artiſt, in Tichfield-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke which he had experienced about 10 days before, James Barry, eſq. an eminent painter. He was born at Cork, and introduced to the notice of the world under the auſpices and generous patronage of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. After an education of conſiderable length in France and Italy, he returned to England. In 1772 he publiſhed, in reply to the celebrated Abbé Winkelman, "An Enquiry into the real and imaginary Obſtructions to the Acquiſition of the Arts in England." The Abbé followed Abbé Du Bos and Preſident Monteſquieu in giving limits to the genius of the Engliſh, and pretending to point out a certain appropriate character of heavineſs and want of fancy, deduced from certain phyſical cauſes. It is a ſyſtem of clear and manly argument, which ably confutes ſuch ignorant and impotent obſervations of Foreigners with reſpect to ſome eſſential parts of our National character. The principal monument of his fame is his ſeries of ſix pictures, repreſenting the Progreſs of Society and Civiliſation among Mankind, in the great room of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi. The occaſion of painting theſe pictures was as follows: An offer had been made, in 1772, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds and nine other eminent painters, including Mr. Barry, to adorn the Cathedral of St. Paul with religious paintings, in the manner of the cathedrals of Italy. This propoſition was rejected, on the ground that ſuch ornaments were inconſiſtent with the genius of the Proteſtant Religion. Diſappointed in this, Mr. Barry offered, by himſelf, to adorn the great room of the Society of Arts with a ſeries of allegorical paintings applicable to the purpoſes of that Society. The two largeſt pictures are 42 feet each in length; and the work is altogether, perhaps, the moſt conſiderable that ever was undertaken by any ſingle artiſt of his own motion, or without the hope of reward. The work was ſeven years in executing, and was exhibited at the room in the Adelphi in the years 1783 and 1784, for his benefit; and he publiſhed an octavo volume, explanatory of the ſeries. He publiſhed, 1793, a Letter to the above Society, "the object of which was, to publiſh a few perſonal explanations, to advertiſe engravings of the above-mentioned pictures, and to throw together ſome admirable thoughts on that branch of public inſtruction which regards the influence of religion and of the arts on human culture and national glory. Beſides theſe pieces, Mr. B. publiſhed a "Letter to the Dilettanti Society," printed in the Supplement to the new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, 1798, chiefly on the ſubject of empiriciſm in picture-cleaning, and giving an account of an excellent practice, relative to the preſervation of pictures, which he found in uſe at Rome. In Mr. B's productions, as well of the pencil as of the pen, there are generally to be found certain eccentricities, both in ſentiment and expreſſion; but he has long been known to the publick, not only as a practical painter of the firſt merit, diſtinguiſhed by the claſſical taſte and antique purity of his deſigns, but alſo as a literary theoriſt, important for his profound knowledge of art, and reſpectable for the lofty merit which he ever laboured to inculcate as the ſevere duty of artiſts and the higheſt embelliſhment of their productions. Preferring independence with bread and water to the moſt ſplendid appointment aſſociated with a controul of the will of its poſſeſſor, he ſo effectually circumſcribed his wants that few men could ſupport themſelves on ſo little. A profeſſed Republican in principle, he felt no concern to diſguiſe his ſentiments; he is ſaid, even in public lectures on a Royal foundation, to deſcant frequently with admiration on the encouragement afforded the fine arts under a Republican compared with a Monarchical government. This licence frequently alarmed his brethren of the Royal Academy; nor does he ſtop here, but ſcrutiniſed, and often ſeverely cenſured, their conduct in the affairs of the Inſtitution." Memoirs of Living Authors, ſecond edition. Mr. Barry was ſome years profeſſor of painting to the Royal Academy; and had very lately undertaken to paint a whole-length portrait of the late lamented Lord Nelſon, for the Society of Arts.—[A particular account of Mr. B.'s funeral is given in pp. 228—230.]

At Mr. Taylor's, in Bartholomew-cloſe, aged 27, Mr. Wm. Johnſon.

23. Suddenly, at his houſe in Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, William Donaldſon, eſq. one of the partners in the firm of Child and Co. bankers, Temple-bar.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Wm. T. ſculptor, Union-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

In conſequence of the injury he received in the night of the 21ſt, by falling into the river from the Quay at Briſtol, Capt. Tho. Griffiths, of the Union Cardigan trader.

Aged 91, John Allcock, Mar. D. of Lichfield, co. Stafford.

At

At Boteſdale, having completed her 90th year on the day ſhe died, Mrs. Flattman, formerly of Hinderclay.

At Letterfourie, in Scotland, Miſs Anne Gordon, niece to the celebrated Chevalier Ramſay, author of "The Travels of Cyrus," &c. &c.

24. At Sheffield, aged 26, ſincerely regretted by the whole circle of his acquaintance, Mr. Simon Younge, third ſon of Mr. Simon Andrew Y. merchant of that town; a young man of a truly amiable, open, and ingenuous diſpoſition. He long bore with much patience the attacks of a ſevere malady, and ſubmitted to its laſt efforts with Chriſtian reſignation.

Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Webſter, of Derby.

At Exmouth, Devon, in her 24th year, the Hon. Miſs Orde Powlett, daughter of Lord Bolton. Her remains were depoſited in a vault in Sidmouth church, where her late aunt, Mrs. Liſle, of Northumberland, was buried, March 1, 1791.

At Romsley, co. Derby, Dr. Thomas Gilborne, F. R. S. ſenior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751, M. D. 1758; phyſician to the King; a fellow, and for ſome years preſident, of the College of Phyſicians.

In Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 27, Mrs. Mary Daniell, ſiſter of Thomas D. eſq. R. A.

Suddenly, Mrs. Alice Mayor, who had dined with Mrs. Wilſden, in the Iſlington road, and, while drinking tea, ſome jocular converſation paſſed among the company, which excited laughter, and Mrs. M. was ſeized with a cough, proceeding from the tea flying into her head, which was ſo violent that ſhe burſt a blood-veſſel, and ſoon expired, leaving a family to lament the misfortune.

Suddenly, at his houſe, the ſign of the Load of Hay, near Hampſtead, Middleſex, the eccentric Joe Davis, known by the appellation of "The Hoſt of Haverſtock-hill." The publick are well acquainted with the character and eccentricities of this huge man, whoſe caricature has long figured in the windows of moſt of the print-ſhops in the Metropolis. He uſed to offer copious libations to Bacchus early in the morning, and continue in a ſtate of intoxication the whole of the day. It was in theſe happy moments that he amuſed his company by his eccentricities, clad in a gorgeous court-dreſs. His houſe was frequented by ſtrangers of all deſcriptions, whom curioſity led thither; and it was not uncommon to ſee the carriages of noblemen and gentlemen drawn up at the door, for the viſitants to gratify their curioſity with a view of the *celebrated* hoſt. He died as he had lived, in the arms of the Jolly God; for, having ſpent another of his happy days, he at night threw himſelf proſtrate in the bar, and, this being no novelty, remained there, unnoticed, till bed-time, when he was found dead.

Edmund Lord Viſcount Pery. His Lordſhip was born in April, 1719; married, firſt, June 11, 1756, Patty, youngeſt daughter of John Martin, eſq. who died without iſſue; and, ſecondly, Oct. 27, 1762, Elizabeth Veſey, eldeſt daughter of John Denny, Lord Knapton (by Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of William Brownlow, eſq. by the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James the ſixth Earl of Abercorn), and ſiſter of Thomas the firſt Viſcount de Veſci, and had iſſue two daughters, viz. Diana-Jane, born Oct. 27, 1764, married, June 2, 1784, Thomas Knox, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Viſcount Northland; and Frances, married, in January, 1769, Nicholas Calvert. His Lordſhip was the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Stackpole Pery, and grandſon of Edmund Pery, eſq. of Stackpole court, in the county of Clare, whoſe family came originally from Lower Britany. His Lordſhip was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland in three ſucceſſive Parliaments, viz. March 7, 1771, June 8, 1776, and Oct. 14, 1783. He reſigned his high office Sept. 4, 1785, owing to his increaſing infirmities, with a farewell addreſs, and received the thanks of the Houſe of Commons, who unanimouſly moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him ſome ſignal mark of his favour, in return for his long and faithful ſervices. His Majeſty was pleaſed to grant him a penſion of 3000l. per annum, and raiſe him to the Peerage, by the title of Viſcount Pery, of Newton Pery, in the county of Limerick. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue-male, the title becomes extinct; his perſonal and acquired property devolves to his two daughters and coheireſſes; but the family-eſtate, amounting to 8000l. per annum, deſcends to his nephew, the Earl of Limerick. The Viſcount's remains were interred in the family-vault of his ſon-in-law, Nicholas Calvert, eſq. at Pelham, in Hertfordſhire. Perhaps no man ever paſſed through a long life with ſuch univerſal approbation in the Siſter Kingdom. His name has never been mentioned in any ſociety of any deſcription for theſe laſt 40 years without ſome epithets expreſſive of that deference which indiſputed wiſdom and virtue muſt always command. He was born in Limerick, in 1719, of an antient family; and, applying himſelf to the practice of the law, ſoon arrived at the head of his profeſſion, a ſituation which he maintained till he was called to the chair of the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1771. The dignity with which he filled that important poſt for many

years,

years, his profound knowledge of the conſtitution, his temper, his firmneſs, the mildneſs of his deportment, his urbanity, his independant ſpirit, and, above all, his ſcrupulous impartiality, are ſtill remembered with gratitude and admiration for a legiſlator and a ſtateſman, in which capacities he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He was peculiarly qualified by prompt ſagacity, enlarged views, unwearied induſtry, and extenſive and well-arranged information. In private life, he was truly the idol of his relatives and friends; for whilſt his high character for public wiſdom inſpired all thoſe who enjoyed his ſociety with a filial reverence, the gentleneſs of his manners, his kind and unaffected attentions, the candour and indulgence with which he received the opinions of others, the modeſty with which he delivered his own, and his freedom from every appearance of ſelfiſhneſs, procured from all around him an affection, mingled with reſpect, ſuch as is in general felt only by children for their parents. It is with much pleaſure that we can add, that his life was as proſperous and happy as it was long. His proſperity he owed not to any efforts to promote his own intereſt, but to his well-earned reputation alone; and his happineſs was derived, not from the enjoyment of what are uſually called the pleaſures of life, but from the love and reverence which he ſaw depicted on every countenance which approached him, and from the conſciouſneſs that he had merited the eſteem and gratitude of his contemporaries.

In Brown-ſtreet, Cork, Mrs. Mary Lowe, wife of Charles L. eſq. and ſiſter to Sir Iſaac Heard, Garter King of Arms.

25. At Hoxton, of a dropſy, aged 53, Mrs. Lockey.

In Bell-yard, Temple-bar, Mr. William Roworth, brother of Mr. C. R. printer.

At his houſe at Narborough, co. Leiceſter, Daniel Woodland, gent.

Killed on the ſpot, by a fall from his horſe, in returning from Spalding market, Mr. Samuel Woods, a reſpectable farmer, of Moulton, co. Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, aged 57, Mr. William Traves, joiner, &c.

Aged 58, the Rev. Henry Robinſon, 17 years vicar of Kendal, Weſtmoreland, and fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge.

In his 92d year, the Rev. Jn. Courtail, M. A. archdeacon of Lewes, canon-reſidentiary of Chicheſter, rector of Woodchurch, in Kent, and upwards of 31 years rector and vicar of Burwaſh, Suſſex. He was tutor to the late Earl of Chicheſter, the Earl of Aſhburnham, and the preſent Biſhop of Chicheſter.

26. At his father's, in Bartholomew-cloſe, Samuel, ſon of Mr. Douce.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 61, Mr. Geo. Wildgooſe, ſurveyor.

Mr. Joſiah Marſhall, formerly of the Crown inn at Newmarket.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Wetherell, relict of the Rev. Samuel W. She had been 70 years a widow; and was the firſt who received a bounty from the Benevolent Inſtitution for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows in Norfolk and Norwich.

27. Aged 75, Mr. H. Watts, blackſmith, of Bridge-Caſterton, co. Lincoln.

After a ſhort indiſpoſition, aged 75, Mr. Henry Steward, of Bury; who, in 1766, was, with Elizabeth Burroughs, tried for the murder of Mary Booty, his houſekeeper; the former of whom was acquitted, and the latter convicted and executed. About two hours previous to Mr. Steward's diſſolution, he made his will, in the preſence of Dr. White, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Woodward. After giving the dividends ariſing from 2000l. Stock, 3 per Cent. Conſols. for the benefit of the poor of Lavenham in Suffolk, and diſpoſing of the remainder of his property, chiefly to charitable uſes, with great compoſure and firmneſs of mind he deſired the following declaration might be inſerted in his will: "I hereby ſolemnly declare, that, expecting, in a very ſhort time, to appear before my Maker and Judge, I am innocent, and know nothing of how poor Molly Booty came by her untimely death!"

After many years affliction, borne with fortitude and reſignation, Mrs. Rich, wife of Mr. R. ſen. apothecary, Broadmead.

Found drowned in Paddington canal, Rachel Griſſet, daughter of reſpectable parents in Hampſhire, from whom ſhe had fled, and had been married to a perſon who repreſented himſelf as a lieutenant of the Navy, who turned out to be a very different perſon. For ſome time paſt ſhe had led a wretched life, which ſo convulſed her faculties that ſhe was often loſt to herſelf. She left her apartment in Quebec-ſtreet the preceding afternoon, as ſhe ſaid, to take a walk, and was not heard of till found a corpſe.

This afternoon, Mr. Barrett, rope-maker, of Poplar, took a boat, for himſelf, his wife, two ſons, and a daughter, to go Woolwich. When near Greenwich Reach, a ſudden ſquall of wind overſet the boat, and Mr. B. the three children, and the waterman, were unfortunately drowned. Mrs. B. was ſaved, being picked up by a boat near the ſpot; but, died the next night, at her houſe at Poplar.

28. Capt. Pringle, of the ſhip Providence. Going on-board, off Bell-wharf tier, he fell between two ſhips, and was drowned before aſſiſtance could be got.

In her 86th year, Lady Strange, widow of

of the late Sir Richard, and mother of Sir Thomas, chief juſtice of Madras.

At his houſe at Nutwell, co. Devon, Thomas Heathfield, eſq.

Aged 56, Mrs. Lowe, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, relict of Mr. John L. apothecary.

Aged 11 years, Shirley Steele Perkins, eldeſt ſon of Shirley Farmer Steele P. eſq. of Sutton Coldfield, co. Leiceſter.

Lately, aged about 80, Mrs. Hornby, of Arkindale, co. York.

Richard Bull, eſq. of North Court, in the Iſle of Wight, ſon of Sir John Bull, knt. of Ongar, in Eſſex, and M. P. for Newport in Cornwall. He married, 1747, Mary, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Aſh, of Ongar, and relict of Mr. Benet, of the ſame place, and mother of Richard-Henry-Alexander Benet, and Livona, 1762, wife of John Luther, eſq. Endowed by nature with an exquiſite taſte, Mr. Bull early evinced an enthuſiaſm for the arts, particularly that of engraving, which with much ſtudy he cultivated into a refined knowledge almoſt excluſively his own at that æra; and, with a liberality of ſentiment, aſſiſted by Mr. Horace Walpole, ſtruck out a plan admirably adapted for the purpoſe of directing the attention of his country to the illuſtration of Hiſtory and Biography by portraits of thoſe perſons whoſe lives and actions they record. This elegant ſtudy was no ſooner made known than approved; and was found to be, like Chronology, of eſſential ſervice to hiſtorical literature, by contributing to render its images clear, diſtinct, and impreſſive. Eſteem for Art was the natural reward of her ſervices; men ſoon learned to like her for herſelf alone; and at the preſent æra, there is certainly no Nation in Europe where the Graphic Goddeſs has more numerous admirers than in Britain. Through the greateſt part of a century, this venerable man continued with unabated ardour his favourite purſuit, and has erected for himſelf a monument of taſte and munificence unequalled in Europe, to which the volumes of Bromley and Granger owe infinite obligation, and bear honourable teſtimony. Of the merits of the heart all can judge; and of its goodneſs, univerſal eſteem is the ſureſt pledge; that pledge had Mr. Bull. All the mild virtues which render life happy and amiable were his, and ſecured to him a character, which rarely falls to the lot of humanity—of being a man without an enemy. [eaſe,

"Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned
Content with ſcience in the vale of Peace."

At Melberby, in Cumberland, aged 84, Mr. John Slee, father of the Rev. Mr. Slee, of the ſame place. He poſſeſſed a moſt intrepid mind; and his exploits, though they will not, perhaps, be recorded in the page of Hiſtory, yet, in his native place, have been long looked upon by the honeſt ruſtick with more admiration than the atchievements of thoſe in more exalted ſpheres. In the Rebellion of 1745 our hero greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. Being at that period one of the Train-bands for the county, then lying at Carliſle, he volunteered to go and reconnoitre the Rebels, who were approaching Carliſle; having diſcovered their advanced party below Longtown, he was the very perſon that took Quarter-maſter Brand, and brought him priſoner to Carliſle. After the city was ſurrendered to the enemy, the Train-bands were eſcorted by the Rebels to Low Heſket, where Mr. Slee propoſed to his companions, unarmed, to fall upon the Rebels, and take them priſoners; which propoſition, however, they would not agree to. He therefore made his eſcape to Penrith, where he remained until the return of the Rebels; and the morning after the action on Clifton Moor, he, with a party of thirteen, agreed to go and view the ſcene of action. On their way thither they diſcovered three of the Rebels wandering in the fields, whom they reſolved to take; but, on a nearer approach, their courage failed them; in the mean time the enemy had fled. Mr. Slee immediately purſued them alone, with no other arms than an old ſword. The Rebels, ſeeing whom they had contend with, made a ſtand, and all of them ſnapped their pieces at him. Wonderful to relate! they all miſſed fire. Mr. Slee ſtill advancing, ruſhed in amongſt them, made them all priſoners, and brought them to the Moot-hall at Penrith. But Mr. Slee's generoſity was equal to his courage; he promiſed to protect them with his life; and actually fought three battles in their defence. The fame of this circumſtance ſoon reached the ears of the brave Duke of Cumberland, who ſent for him, and preſented him with an appointment in the Duke of Montague's Troopers (a very valuable ſituation at that time), where he continued till the regiment was diſbanded. While this corps was lying at York, the ſubject of our humble narrative frequently did duty over the Rebel priſoners there. Amongſt them, was one of the men whom he took priſoner, as mentioned before; this man was very remarkable for always crying out, when he ſaw our hero, "Oh! mon, if it had na been for you, I'd no' been here."

March .... Mrs. Heath, widow of the late Mr. H. draper, of Swindon, Wilts; and Mr. Rob. Strange, brother of Mrs. H. Alſo, in the prime of life, Mr. Hatt, baker.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Ellis, many years gamekeeper of that manor.

At Louth, aged 97, Mr. Thomas Ward.

In his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Ball, of Oundle, fellmonger.

March 1. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Wright, of Bourton, Berks, farmer. He has left a pregnant widow and a large family to lament his loſs.

Suddenly, at Wainfleet All Saints, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs. Aſhall, widow.

Aged 64, Mrs. Jarvis, of Thornhaugh, near Wansford.

Aged 70, Mr. Joſiah Jones, of Hull.

2. Mr. Marlow, many years a baſket-maker at Maidſtone, Kent. He poſſeſſed ſome very ſingular habits: in the coldeſt Winter days he would be walking in the ſtreets without hat, coat, or waiſtcoat, his ſhirt-boſom open, and a ſhort round frock his only covering over his ſhirt. Very few of the inhabitants ever ſaw this eccentric character with either hat, coat, waiſtcoat, or neck-kerchief on.

Mrs. Scott, wife of James S. eſq. of Vauxhall, Surrey.

Aged 50, Robert Watkin Wynn, eſq. of Plaſnewydd, co. Denbigh.

Much lamented, Mrs. Ormſby, widow of the late Owen O. eſq. of Porkington, co. Salop; a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs to the poor of her neighbourhood.

At the Pears, near Horton-Shield, co. Northumberland, much reſpected, Mrs. John Hunter. The manner of her death was truly affecting. In the morning ſhe propoſed that the ſervant, with the reſt of the family, ſhould go to church, and that ſhe would, contrary to her uſual cuſtom, ſtay at home, and make the neceſſary preparations for dinner. Her little boy ſtaid with her; and when ſhe was in the act of making a pudding, ſhe fell down, and expired. The fortitude diſplayed by the boy was wonderful; and, when all his feeble efforts to reſtore his mother had failed, he ran out for other aſſiſtance, the next houſe being at leaſt half a mile off. The poor little fellow has been in a moſt diſtreſſed condition ever ſince; though at the time, he ſays, he could have done any thing!

3. At his houſe at Greenwich, aged 81, Iſaiah Millington, eſq. This ſpacious iron wharf, with the antient manſion, now belonging to the Earl of Aſhburnham, and in the occupation of Mr. M. were purchaſed, in 1704, of Sir Ambroſe Crowley, alderman of London, and was for ſome time the reſidence of that family. Their great iron-works are at Newcaſtle, where Sir Ambroſe had a colony of 1000 men, to make all the anchors for the uſe of Government, who allowed him to pay them in a coin of his own; and he died worth 200,000l. leaving a ſum of money to put out apprentices to his trade. This factory, under the name of Abraham Crowley, occurs in the Common Council Books of Newcaſtle, at Swalwell, in the vicinity of Newcaſtle, 1694, which muſt have began at leaſt three years before (Brand's Newcaſtle, II. 501). Mr. Lyſons (Environs, III. 493) refers, for an authentic account of it, to Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Durham.

At Exeter, aged 17, the Hon. Miſs Treſuſis, eldeſt daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Ld. Clinton, of Croſs, Devon.

After a few days illneſs, Mrs. Boulton, wife of Henry B. eſq. of Cottingham, near Uppingham, Rutland.

Aged 61, Mr. William Philippo, attorney, of New Buckenham.

Rev. George Golding, rector of Kelſale, co. Suffolk.

4. Robert Hotchkin, eſq. of Uppingham, Rutland.

The ſon of Sir Lionel Copley, bart. He had aſcended the ladder of his father's library, from which he fell, and broke his leg in ſo ſhocking a manner that the bone ſtuck in the floor. A fever enſued, which terminated his life.

At Enfield, aged 38, the Rev. Mr. Barfield, paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town.

Mrs. Patman, wife of Mr. P. bricklayer, of Enfield.

Lieut.-col. Bagwell, of the 6th Dragoon-guards, ſon of John B. eſq. M. P. for the county of Tipperary, and brother to the M. P. for the borough of Clonmell, in Ireland. Riding on a party of pleaſure, with ſome officers of his acquaintance, on the road between Exeter and Exmouth, at that part where the roads from Clyſt and Newcourt join that between Topſham and Topſham bridge, his horſe ſuddenly took fright, and, galloping off with great fury, threw his rider with ſuch force as to fracture his ſkull moſt dreadfully, and kill him on the ſpot. He was in the prime of life, beloved and eſteemed by the whole regiment and all who knew him.

5. In Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Havilland Le Meſurier, eſq. younger brother and ſurviving partner of the late Alderman Le M. (ſee p. 84), commiſſary-general of the Army, &c. He was born in Guernſey in 1758, and received a liberal education at Wincheſter ſchool. He was, during ſome years, in a mercantile connexion with his father and eldeſt brethers, the two late governors of Alderney. He married, in 1782, Miſs Eliza Dobrée, of Guernſey, and ſoon afterwards removed to Havre de Grace, where he joined the firm of a very conſiderable commercial houſe; thence he came to England, and eſtabliſhed himſelf as a merchant in London; but, ſuffering under the commercial diſaſters of the fatal year 1793, he accepted

cepted of a commiſſariat commiſſion in the Army of the Britiſh Allies in Flanders, of which Mr. Watſon (now Sir Brook W.) was then commiſſary-general. He was ſoon raiſed to the aſcending progreſſive ranks of aſſiſtant-commiſſary-general, deputy-commiſſary-general, and acting-commiſſary-general; in which capacity he attended and provided for the Armies in their celebrated retreat through the diſaſtrous ſeverities of a German Winter in the ſevere ſeaſon of 1794-5, with the peculiar approbation of Generals Dundas and Walmoden. Upon his return to England, when our troops were withdrawn from the Continent, he joined in partnerſhip with his brother, the late worthy Alderman; and in the Spring of 1797, upon the expectation of the threatened invaſion, he was appointed commiſſary-general of the Southern Diſtrict of England, comprehending the important Home Counties of Surrey, Suſſex, and Kent, upon a plan of ſupply by ſtationary depôts of proviſions, ſtores, and forage; a plan the moſt excellent, effective, and œconomical, ever yet deviſed, and which was brought forward and perfected under the immediate approbation of General Sir Charles (now Lord) Gray, who commanded the diſtrict. In the ſummer of 1799 the appointment of Commiſſary-general of all England was firſt created in favour of Mr. Brook Watſon, which Mr. L. M. conceived to be placing him in the ſecondary, rank againſt which he had ſpecifically ſtipulated; a ſpirited difference aroſe; the conſequence of which was the reſignation of Mr. L. M. in June 1800, and the almoſt immediate reduction of all officers ſerving under him, as well as a total alteration of his plan. The cauſes, effects, and bearings, of this circumſtance he has given to the world in a moſt diſpaſſionate and ſenſible pamphlet lately publiſhed. He was, however, upon a change of Adminiſtration in 1801, again appointed Commiſſary-general, upon the deceaſe of Mr. Motz (an Alien!) in Egypt, to the Army then preparing to return to England, upon the concluſion of the Peace of Amiens: the difficulties which aroſe upon the Articles of that Peace protracted the term of Mr. L. M.'s ſervice conſiderably, and extended it to Malta, Naples, &c. and gave him the opportunity for new exertions of his talents, zeal, and diſintereſted integrity; all of which he again demonſtrated to a degree almoſt unparalleled. He had publiſhed, in 1799, "The Britiſh Commiſſary," dedicating it to Generals Walmoden and Dundas, his military patrons and eulogiſts. This is a work of great theoretic and practical utility, and the only one publiſhed in the language which gives any diſplay of this moſt eſſential, important, and expenſive branch of National Service.—Truth, it has long been proverbially ſaid, is not always, nor every where, welcome! and the publication juſt mentioned had a different effect with *thoſe whom it concerned* than might have been expected; it having probably been the occaſion of the author being paſſed over in the promotion which followed the retirement of Sir B. Watſon at Chriſtmas laſt, and to which, by profeſſional rank, he ſtood entitled; in conſequence of which he publiſhed, about a month before his death, "Two Letters to the Commiſſioners of Army Accounts," of the abuſes in the Commiſſariat, in which he has "a round unvarniſhed tale delivered," that may be fairly expected to become a ſubject of public enquiry by the preſent Rulers. How far the death of the author may have obſcured the requiſite evidence and teſtimonials, time alone muſt determine.—Mr. L. M. has left one daughter and four ſons; the eldeſt is a captain in the Army; the ſecond a lieutenant in the Blenheim, now in the Eaſt Indies, and the two others are youths. Mr. L. M. joined to a profound knowledge of buſineſs the warmeſt feelings of friendſhip, and the fulleſt demonſtrated conviction of the truths of Chriſtianity, by the precepts of which his whole life was regulated.

At her houſe in Bulſtrode-ſtreet, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Pinnfold.

Buried, this day, at Swindon, Wilts, Robert Roſe, aged 82, and Richard Watts, aged 72, old inhabitants of that place; the former having been in the employ of the M. P. many years.

At the houſe of Col. Probyn, in Glouceſter, Mrs. Rooke, widow of the late Gen. R. of Bigſweare, co. Glouceſter.

At Tetbury, Robert Wight, eſq.

In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Edinburgh, in his 84th year, George Brown, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of Exciſe for Scotland.

6. At his houſe in King's-road, Wm. Webb, eſq. after a long and painful illneſs. He poſſeſſed all the qualities of a good and upright man. He was endowed with extenſive abilities, both claſſical, general, and commercial. He was particularly attached to the company of youth, to whom his noble flow of good advice he continually gave. He reſigned his life without a groan or a ſtruggle.

At her lodgings at Brompton, Mrs. T. Collins, wife of Mr. C. of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

At his apartments in Exeter, Lieut.-col. Clutton, of the Worceſterſhire Militia; a gentleman much reſpected as an officer, and ſincerely lamented by his family and acquaintance. His remains were interred in St. Peter's cathedral with military honours.

Rev.

Rev. James Pitt, rector of Brimpsfield and Cranham, co. Glouceſter, in the gift of the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe. He was of Oriel college; M. A. 1783; B. D. 1790.

At Milton, John Hinde, eſq. attorney at law, and upwards of 40 years one of the coroners for the county of Kent.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, in her 77th year, Mrs. Fiſher, mother of the Rev. Mr. F. of Coſſington.

Aged 76, Mr. John Toll, of Norwich, one of the Society called Quakers.

At Beccles, Suffolk, in her 17th year, Miſs Sophia Alexander, ſecond daughter of Major A. of that place.

At Rahinſtown, co. Meath, in Ireland, aged 47, Anthony Bomford, eſq.

7. At Kenſington, were buried, with military honours, the reſpected remains of Mr. Wainwright, an upper ſervant in the family of Lord Cremorne, at Chelſea, and a private in the Second Battalion of the Queen's Royal Volunteers, from the earlieſt inſtitution of that loyal and diſtinguiſhed corps. The deceaſed had lived about 45 years. He was attended to his grave by more than two hundred affectionate comrades in full uniform, and by all the domeſticks of his late conſiderate ſuperior. A plain hearſe, one mourning-coach, 200 privates marching after their military band, a few muffled drums, a great aſſemblage of ſympathizing caſual ſpectators, the common Church Service, and three well-timed volleys by 12 privates of the light-infantry corps,—theſe, and theſe only, conſigned the body of a once much-valued man to the laſt houſe appointed for all living. In times of wonderful viciſſitudes like the preſent, the death of a plain, ſimple, honeſt man, cannot occupy much ſpace in the Obituary that records a Nelſon, a Pitt, and a Cornwallis; but we reſpect the moral and religious principles of our numerous readers too highly to entertain a doubt that this artleſs tribute to the memory of a worthy and modeſt individual will intereſt their feelings, and, in ſome meaſure, conciliate their eſteem.

Mr. James Hickman, of the King's Bench office, Temple.

At Walworth, Surrey, in his 50th year, Mr. Hugh Roſe.

Mr. Levine, a Frenchman, long reſident in Bath, and proprietor of a billiard-table in Potter's-court, Cheap-ſtreet, fell, it is ſuppoſed, in a fit, into the fire. When found, he was quite dead, and his face and hands dreadfully burnt.

8. At his houſe in Oſborne-ſtreet, Whitechapel, William Pycroft, eſq.

In Golden-ſquare, Mrs. Willock, wife of John W. eſq. a reſpectable auctioneer, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

At Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, aged 78, Richard Ovey, eſq.

Aged 80, Carlos Cony, eſq. of Lynn, formerly an eminent practitioner in the law.

At Prees, co. Salop, Mrs. Hill, wife of John H. eſq. M. P. for Saliſbury, leaving 13 children to deplore their loſs.

Aged 31, Mr. Edward Cary, ſon of the late George C. eſq. of Tor abbey, Devon.

Frederick Daubeny, eſq. ſecond ſon of George D. eſq. alderman of Briſtol.

At Wales, co. York, aged 69, Mrs. Anne Taylor, widow of the late Mr. John T. of Holbeach marſh, co. Lincoln.

9. In Clarence-place, Briſtol, Mr. Abraham Lloyd, late of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia.

10. At Paris, M. Tronchet, the laſt ſurviving counſel of the ill-fated Louis XVI. King of France. He was a member of the Senate, and had a great ſhare in the formation of the New Civil Code.

Mr. Thomas Willſhire, ſen. of Redcliffe parade, Briſtol.

Mrs. Banton, of the Crown inn at Oakham, Rutland.

At Holbeach, Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Baſs, formerly maſter of the Crown inn there.

At his ſeat at Kemble, Wilts, Charles Weſtley Coxe, eſq. many years a magiſtrate and deputy-lieutenant of the ſaid county.

Aged 84, Mr. John Bowman, who formerly kept the ſchool at Startforth, near Barnard Caſtle, co. York.

11. At Holyport, Berks, Joſeph Cobb, eſq. brother of Mr. C. banker, Lombard-ſtr.

In Manchester-ſtreet, after a week's illneſs, in his 43d year, Major Wm. Earle, of the 2d Weſt York Militia.

At Wells, co. Norfolk, aged 59, Mr. Joſeph Haycock, merchant.

At his houſe in Monmouth, the wife of Robert Williams, eſq. of Aberbraue, co. Brecon. She was of a reſpectable and antient family in the county of Hereford.

At Hereford, aged 51, Richard Stukeley Fleming, eſq. of Dinmore, many years a captain in the Glamorganſhire Militia.

12. At Gainſborough, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Foulſtone, widow of Mr. F. farmer.

Aged 44, Mr. Richard Leatherdale, grocer, and poſtmaſter of Harleſton, Norfolk.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe on the 10th, Mr. Peſcods, of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, grocer.

At Andover, aged 83, Mrs. Willis, relict of Richard W. eſq. She was many years laundreſs to his Majeſty's houſehold, and is ſucceeded by the wife of her ſon, H. Norton W. eſq. of Kenſington palace.

Richard Dugdale, eſq. of Blythe hall, co. Warwick, great great grandſon of that eminent antiquary Sir Wm. D. Garter king of Arms, into whoſe family the manor paſſed by purchaſe, in the firſt year of King Charles I. from Sir Walter (afterwards

wards Lord) Aſton of Forfar, to Sir William's father *John* Dugdale of Shuſtoke (in which pariſh it lies), only ſon of *John* D. of Clithero, co. Lanc. which his ſon ſold, and took a leaſe for 60 years of the impropriate rectory of Shuſtoke, and rebuilt the houſe, which is engraved in the ſecond edition of the Hiſtory of Warwickſhire, inſcribed to John Dugdale, eſq. his great grandſon. Sir Wm. had one ſon *John*, who was created Norroy king of Arms, and died 1700, leaving *William*, who died 1714, having married Judith ſiſter of Sir Henry Gough, of Perry hall in Staffordſhire, knt. by whom he had two ſons, *William* and *John*, who both died ſingle, the latter 1743, and four daughters, the third of whom, Jane, married Richard Geaſt, eſq. by whom ſhe had a ſon named Richard, the ſubject of this article, who married Penelope-Bate, eldeſt of the four daughters and coheirs of Francis Stratford, of Merevale, eſq. and in 1799 (out of reſpect to Garter Dugdale) took, by royal licence, the name and arms of Dugdale only; and, by the ſame licence, his only ſurviving ſon (who is now M.P. for the county of Warwick) aſſumed the name of *Stratford-Dugdale*.—Mr. D. had alſo four daughters: 1. Penelope is married to Charles-James Packe, eſq. of Hanthorpe houſe, co. Lincoln; 2. Louiſa-Anne, to the late Wm. Dilke, eſq. of Maxtoke caſtle; 3. Frances, died an infant; 4. Emma, unmarried.

Mr. W. Nevill, a baker, of Brighthelmſtone, and a man much and deſervedly eſteemed. He had taken refreſhment at the public-houſe at Copper's-gap, about three miles from home, at an early hour in the evening, which houſe he ſoon after left on horſeback, to go to Brighthelmſtone. In the morning, about a mile Eaſtward of Copper's-gap, he was found completely frozen to death, and conveyed to the tavern at Hove. His horſe was wandering about in the ſnow, near half a mile from him, but had received no injury. In his pockets were found drafts to the amount of 200l. and caſh and notes to the amount of 57l. 13s. which were all put into ſafe hands. Eight children and a pregnant wife are left to deplore his death.

In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, of George-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

13. Mr. Edward Smith, of Duke-ſtreet, Adelphi, Strand.

In Caroline-buildings, Bath, aged 62, Giles Eyre, eſq. grandſon of the late Mr. Serjeant E. formerly recorder of that city.

14. At his father's houſe, aged 27, Mr. John Barlow, author of a poem on the loſs of the Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman, wrecked near the iſland of Portland, in February, 1805.

Mr. Downes, city-cryer, of Briſtol.

In Lower Charles-ſtreet, Bath, the widow of Dodington Egerton, eſq.

In Park-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 71, Mr. J. Kemp, late of Exeter.

Frederick Hahn, eſq. of Wandſworth, Surrey, one of the directors of the Phœnix Fire-office, London.

Mrs. Daws, many years cook to the late Marquis of Exeter.

Mr. William Taylor, auctioneer, of Collingham, co. Nottingham.

The wife of Iſaac Moverley, belonging to a ſloop laying at Gainſborough, fell into the river, and was drowned.

Aged 90, the Rev. Roger Cockſedge, of Whiting-ſtreet, Bury, formerly chaplain to Archbiſhop Cornwallis, and rector of the pariſhes of Rattleſden, Drinkſtone, and Little Welnetham.

15. At Berlin, in his 58th year, Lieut.-gen. Baron Von Mylius, ambaſſador of the King of Wirtemberg, and likewiſe to the Elector of Saxony, and a knight of the Pruſſian order of the Red Eagle. The death of this worthy man, which was occaſioned by water in the cheſt, is univerſally and ſincerely lamented.

At Warminſter, Wilts, aged 61, Mr. Dudden, common-brewer.

At Cowley, aged 63, James Mathews, eſq. M.A. of Jeſus college, Oxford, and ſuperior beadle of theology in that Univerſity.

Advanced in age, Mr. Coupland, farmer, of Willoughton, near Gainſborough.

16. In his 76th year, John Manning, M. D. of Norwich.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 47, Mr. William Blackbourn, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at that port.

The only ſon of Henry Grimes, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

Thrown from his gig, and killed on the ſpot, between Helſtone and Penrhyn, co. Cornwall, Mr. Handcock, who travelled for the houſe of Harding, Hill, and Wood, of London.

Elizabeth Trout, a young woman, of Little Sheffield, co. York, who, in a fit of deſpair, drowned herſelf in a pond, which being frozen over, ſhe broke a hole in the ice, juſt to admit her head, which ſhe put into the water, while the whole of her body remained quite dry.

17. At his houſe at Snettiſham, near Lynn, Norfolk, after a lingering and painful diſeaſe, of a cancerous nature, in his cheek, Thomas Daniell, eſq. attorney-general of the iſland of Dominica.

At Corny Burry, Herts, aged 66, William Butt, eſq.

In conſequence of her cloaths catching fire on the 15th, Miſs Littlewood, aged 12, only dau. of Mr. L. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtr.

At the Bloſſoms inn, of a deep decline, haſtened by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Capt. Ulick Jennings, of the Royal Navy.

Aged

Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Symonds, ſtamp-diſtributor, of Yarmouth.

At his houſe in Saville-row, William Rowley, M. D. an eminent phyſician and medical writer; of whom, and of his works, an account ſhall be given in our next. He died of a typhus fever, a ſacrifice to the anxious performance of his profeſſional duties; and was attended in his laſt moments by his friends Drs. Kennedy and Moſeley.

At Glaſgow, in his 60th year, Mr. David Dale; whoſe loſs will be long regretted, not only by his family, his relatives, and friends, but by his country; for there are few who have not heard of the character of this ſingularly-benevolent man. He had been infirm for ſome years, but was only confined by his laſt illneſs for two or three weeks preceding his death. His life was a life of benevolence and extenſive charity, without oſtentation, without pride. Indeed, his conſtant aim was to hide from the eye of men his numberleſs acts of mercy—even the individuals who were ſaved from wretchedneſs and want by his liberality were often ignorant of the inſtrument which Providence had raiſed up for their deliverance. Agreeably to the injunction of the Maſter whom he ſerved, his alms were done in ſecret—but they could not be entirely hid. Mr. Dale was the firſt who erected cotton-mills in Scotland, on the plan of the late Sir Richard Arkwright. His motive for doing ſo was highly praiſe-worthy—it was to extend the means of employment for the labouring claſs, to introduce habits of induſtry among the lower orders, and render them uſeful to their families, and to the community. Nor was his attention merely confined to the object of finding them bread; he erected and maintained ſchools at his own expence for the education of all the young people employed about his extenſive works at New Lanark, of whom there were ſeveral hundreds, and employed every mean he could deviſe to have them inſtructed in religious knowledge. Mr. Dale was a Diſſenter, and for many years one of the paſtors of an Independent Congregation in Glaſgow. In this character he poſſeſſed the eſteem, love, and affection, not only of the flock over which he preſided, but of the clergy and people of every other denomination. In his converſation and uniform practice he gave a meritorious example of the powerful influence of the Chriſtian precepts, when men live under their influence, in leading them not only to attend with diligence to all the relative duties, making them good huſbands, fathers, and neighbours, but loyal and dutiful ſubjects. Modeſt and unaffuming in his manners, he endeavoured to hide himſelf from public notice—but "a city ſet on an hill-top cannot be hid." His fellow-citizens, hailing him as a father, and anxious to extend his ſphere of uſeful action, ſhewed their high eſteem of this charitable Diſſenter—charitable in the true ſenſe of the word—by calling him into the Council of the City, and making him one of its magiſtrates; an office which he diſcharged with ſingular diligence and paternal ſolicitude. During many years of the latter part of his life he was conſulted on all important occaſions, not only on matters relating to the public welfare of the city, but the private concerns of its citizens—nor did he ever refuſe his ſervices, for he conſidered not his life as his own, but as devoted to the welfare of his fellow-creatures. This is no fulſome eulogium to the memory of this ſingular man, whoſe whole life was an uniform tranſcript of the pure Chriſtian character. His worth is deeply engraven in the hearts of all who knew his character, and his death is a real public calamity—an irretrievable loſs to his country.

18. Mr. Richard Henley, many years clerk of the Stamp-office at Briſtol.

In Dove-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mrs. Daviſon.

At Dover, Anne, youngeſt daughter of the late James-Peter Fector, eſq.

Edward Whitehouſe, eſq. aged 72, who had been coaſt-ſurveyor in the Port of London nearly 52 years, which office he filled with the greateſt decorum. When he had been in the above department 30 years, the officers under him preſented him with a ſilver tankard, as a token of the great reſpect they had for him. There are few men, perhaps, in his ſtation, whoſe death will be more deeply lamented, as he was a gentleman of great philanthropy, and univerſally eſteemed by an extenſive circle of friends.

At Highbury terrace, Iſlington, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Mucklew, relict of William M. eſq. formerly of the Cuſtom-houſe.

In King-ſtreet, Holborn, Miſs Smith, of the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells.

19. At Brompton, aged 72, Sir John Talbot Dillon, bart. under-ſecretary of the Board of Agriculture.

Thomas Patten, eſq. of Bank-hall, co. Lancaſter, father of Col. Patten, M.P. for Newton, in the ſame county.

At her apartments in the houſe of Mr. Barton, Paradiſe-row, Cheliea, in a very few hours, Miſs Smith. She had twice walked out in the morning; and, on returning home for the ſecond time, complained of great indiſpoſition; fainting fits ſhortly enſued, and ſhe died. This truly amiable lady's ſcene of action lay within a narrow circle of humble engagements; but her life was innocent, and her death

was

was placid. The void left by Miſs Smith in ſociety will ſcarcely be perceived by any but intimate friends, for her virtues delighted in retirement; yet ſome ſincere hearts will deeply feel their loſs of a modeſt, gentle, affectionate, and pious companion. She is gone; but, ſo long as unobtruſive worth, courteous diffidence, warm benevolence, exalted charity, and humble Chriſtian faith ſhall be conſidered and approved, her memory ſhall ſurvive.

20. At Bath, the Marquis de Roupecey, a French emigrant nobleman, long reſident in that city.

At her houſe in Golden-ſquare, much and deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Sophia-Thomaſine Blathwayt, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Gen. B.

In Gerrard-ſtreet, aged 74, Mr. Tregent, late of Leiceſter-ſquare, watch-maker. He was a native of Geneva.

At his ſeat in Yorkſhire, in an advanced age, Gen. Hale.

21. On Enfield chace, at Mr. Hill's farm, Mrs. Lake, widow of a farmer, of Roydon, and long paralytic.—On the ſame day, at Enfield highway, aged 46, Mr. John Woodham, formerly farmer there.

At Freſhwater, where ſhe had lived 30 years, aged 73, Mrs Jane Hamond, ſiſter to Sir Andrew Snape H. bart.

At his brother's houſe in Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens, Rev. William Davis.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Thomaſina, youngeſt daugh. of John Wedderburn, eſq.

22. After a long illneſs, Mr. G. F. Pinto, well known in the muſical world.

At his houſe in the New road, St. George's in the Eaſt, W. Clappeſon, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

23. Of a dropſy, while ſitting in his chair, at his houſe in Pimlico, Mr. Smith, one of his Majeſty's cooks.

Dropped down dead, while faſtening his ſtreet-door, about 11 at night, Mr. Beale, a reſpectable grocer, in Coventry-ſtreet, Hay-market; whoſe only ſon died in the ſame manner, and at the ſame hour, about four months ago.

In Portland-place, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mrs. Jodrell, of Sall, Norfolk, wife of Richard-Paul J. eſq. and niece of Sir John Lambe, bart. of Great Melton, in the ſame county.

24. At Packington, near Coventry, aged 7 weeks, Lady Catherine Finch, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Aylesford.

At her daughter-in-law's houſe, in Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Franks, relict of William F. eſq. of Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place.

25. At his houſe in Piccadilly, *ſuddenly*, John-Edward Madocks, eſq.

27. At his houſe at Quendon, Eſſex, near Biſhop-Stortford, aged 73, Thomas Furley Forſter, eſq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 25, to March 25, 1806.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males	734	1469	Males	667	1353	Between	2 and 5	145	50 and 60	128
Females	729		Females	686			5 and 10	69	60 and 70	95
							10 and 20	39	70 and 80	72
Whereof have died under 2 years old 370							20 and 30	92	80 and 90	37
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 10d.							30 and 40	144	90 and 100	10
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.							40 and 50	139	100 2	104 1

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 24:

Fine 60s. to 63s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, March 8 to March 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 12,660 Sacks. Average 62s. 5d.½ 1s. 4d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 22, 39s. 5d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March 26, 1806, is 47s. 3d.½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 24:

Kent Bags	6l.	6s. to 7l.	4s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	8s. to 7l. 12s.
Suſſex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 6l.	18s.	Suſſex Ditto	6l.	8s. to 7l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	6l.	6s. to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	8l.	0s. to 11l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 24:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	0d.	to 4l.	12s.	6d.	Average 3l. 16s. 3d.
Straw	1l.	19s.	0d.	to 2l.	14s.	0d.	Average 2l. 6s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	3s.	0d.	to 4l.	8s.	0d.	Average 3l. 15s. 6d.
Clover	4l.	4s.	0d.	to 5l.	5s.	0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	2s	0d.	to 2l.	12s.	0d.	Average 2l. 7s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	8d.	to 5s.	8d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	6d.	Beaſts 1900. Sheep and Lambs 8,600.	

COALS, March 21: Newcaſtle 31s. 0d. a 34s. 0d. Sunderland 44s. 0d. a 46s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 0d. Clare Market 3s. 11d.½ Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1806.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Exchequ. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
27	204½	61¼	60¼ a ⅜	79½	92½	——	17⅛	——	184½	2 a 3 pr.	——	——	——	2 a 5 pr.	——	——	60⅛	9 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
28	205	61¼	60½ a 59⅝	80	92½	——	17⅛	——	183½	2 a 3 pr.	——	——	59⅞	2 a 5 pr.	——	——	59⅞	9 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
1	209	shut	59⅞ a ⅝	79½	92	——	17½	——	182	2 a 3 pr.	——	——	——	2 pr.	——	90¼	——	9 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
2	Sunday																		
3	204	shut	60⅛ a 59⅞	shut	92	——	shut	——	180	2 pr.	——	——	——	2 a 1 pr.	——	——	——	7 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
4	202½	shut	59⅝ a 60½	shut	91	——	shut	——	178	2 pr.	——	——	——	1 dif. a 2 pr.	——	——	——	7 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
5	shut	shut	60 a 59⅞	shut	91⅞	shut	shut	——	——	1 a 2 pr.	64⅝	——	——	par 3 pr.	——	90½	59⅛	7 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
6	shut	shut	60 a 59⅝	shut	92	shut	shut	shut	179½	1 pr.	——	——	——	par 2 pr.	——	90½	——	10 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
7	shut	shut	59⅞ a ⅝	shut	91⅞	shut	shut	shut	179½	1 a 2 pr.	65	——	——	par 2 pr.	——	——	——	10 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
8	shut	shut	59⅝ a ⅞	shut	91⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	par 2 pr.	——	shut	——	10 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
9	Sunday																		
10	shut	shut	59⅞ a ⅝	shut	91⅞	shut	shut	shut	179½	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	1 a 2 pr. par	——	shut	——	7 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
11	shut	shut	59⅝ a ⅞	shut	91½	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	par 2 pr.	——	shut	58⅛	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
12	shut	shut	59⅞ a 60⅛	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	2 p. par 1 pr	——	shut	60⅛	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
13	203	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	183	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	1 p. 1 d. par	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
14	shut	shut	60⅜ a ½	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	182½	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	1 dif. a 1 pr.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
15	shut	shut	60 a ¼	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	par 1 pr.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
16	Sunday																		
17	shut	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 1 pr.	——	shut	——	1 dif. a 1 pr.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
18	shut	shut	60⅛ a 59⅞	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	1 dif. par	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
19	205	shut	60⅛ a 59⅞	shut	92	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 1 pr.	——	shut	——	1 dif. a 1 pr.	——	shut	59⅛	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
20	203	shut	60⅜ a ½	shut	92	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 1 dif.	——	shut	——	1 dif. par	——	shut	60⅛	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
21	205	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 1 dif.	59⅛	shut	——	par 1 dif.	——	shut	60	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
22	205	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	182	——	——	shut	——	par 2 dif.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
23	Sunday																		
24	205½	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 1 dif.	——	shut	——	par 1 dif.	——	shut	59⅞	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
25	205½	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	——	shut	shut	shut	shut	——	——	shut	——	par 2 dif.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
26	shut	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 2 dif.	——	shut	——	par 1 dif.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
27	shut	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	par 2 dif.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.
28	shut	shut	60⅛ a ⅜	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 2 dif.	——	shut	——	par 1 dif.	——	shut	——	19 18 0	2 perCt. disc.

Bank Stock sells as above, with Dividend for the Opening. India Stock sells as above for the Opening.

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